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WILLIS-CAMPBELL ANTI-BEER BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE

Measure Which Annuls Effect of Palmer Ruling Goes Through With Majority of Members Absent—Amendments Added

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By a vote of 39 to 20 the Senate late yesterday afternoon passed the Willis-Campbell bill prohibiting the use of beer for medicinal purposes and otherwise restricting the non-beverage usages of spirituous and vinous liquors.

Beaten at every stage of the game, leading opponents of the bone-dry bill were compelled to abandon their filibuster in the face of certain defeat. Added to the solid front which the prohibition forces presented, the appeals of party leaders for a deciding vote before adjournment so as to pave the way for an early recess of the Senate had its effect in bringing about the abrupt collapse of the filibuster.

Just before taking the final vote on passage, the Senate rejected a motion by Edwin S. Broussard (D.), Senator from Louisiana, one of the anti leaders, to recommit the bill for revision. The vote on rejection, 38 to 33, was the closest the opponents came during the day to gaining their ends.

Majority Absent

With a majority of the Senate absent from the chamber, the leaders of the liquor forces, believing they had an advantage, were quick to respond to the appeals for a vote before adjournment. Although many of his supporters were absent, Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, in charge of the bill, accepted the challenge and sent out a hurry call for absentees.

Passage of the Willis-Campbell bill yesterday sets at rest all rumors to the effect that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to issue the regulations carrying out the Palmer ruling within the next few days. The next phase of the congressional prohibition enforcement fight is to be staged in conference between the two houses. The Senate conferees, appointed after the passage of the bill, are Senators Thomas Sterling, Knute Nelson (R.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Lee S. Overman (D.), of North Carolina.

[illegible] have a chance [illegible] measure, the [illegible] leaders will concentrate their efforts in conference. But the fact that the House will have to take a separate vote on any change will be to their disadvantage, as the dry leaders have the situation well in hand.

Palmer Ruling Annulled

The chief section of the Willis-Campbell bill annuls the Palmer ruling by prohibiting the use of beer for medicinal purposes. It also limits the amount of alcohol in any vinous liquor, which may be prescribed or sold for medicinal purposes, to 24 per cent by volume and limits the amount of alcohol, whether in vinous or spirituous liquor, which may be prescribed for medicinal purposes for any person to one-half pint within 10 days.

A number of amendments, some of which served to liberalize the law but not to destroy its fundamentals, were adopted without a roll call. The chief fight of the day centered on an amendment sponsored by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, providing a five year term of imprisonment and a fine of $10,000 for any prohibition officer who deprives any person from the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution or other laws of the United States.

After a strenuous debate, Senator Sterling patched up with A. Owsley Stanley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, a substitute for the Reed amendment which was acceptable to the rank and file of the prohibitionists. It was adopted without a roll call and reads as follows:

Section 6. That any officer, agent or employee of the United States engaged in the enforcement of this act or the National Prohibition Act or any other law of the United States who shall search, or attempt to search, property or premises of any person without previously securing a search warrant as provided by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed $1000 or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or be both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

No Unlawful Search

"Any person not a duly authorized officer, agent or employee of the United States, who under color or claim to be acting as such, in the enforcement of this act or the National Prohibition Act or any other law of the United States, subjects or causes any person to be subjected to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured or guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not more than five years, or by fine not exceeding $10,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment."

To stop the great increase in wine importations and to permit only limited quantities for non-beverage uses, such as sacramental wines, Senator Sterling secured the adoption of the following amendment:

"No vinous liquor shall be imported into the United States unless it is made to appear to the commissioner that vinos liquors for non-beverage use produced in the United States is not sufficient to meet such non-beverage uses."

Large Wine Imports

Senator Sterling shut off all arguments against his amendment when he declared that is was urgent to stop the great increase of wine imports. From June 30, 1920 to July 1, 1921, he said 1,500,000 gallons of wine were imported into the United States: 90,000 dozen quarts of still wines in bottles and 51,000 dozen quarts of champagne.

"The increase from 28,000 gallons before then, to 1,200,000 gallons, shows what will happen if vinous liquors are eliminated from the section," he said.

To restrict the promiscuous use of alcoholic patent medicines but to protect them otherwise, Senator Sterling secured the adoption of the following amendment: 'No change in formula shall be required and no permit to manufacture any article under subdivision E, Section 4, Title 2 of the National Prohibition Act shall be revoked unless the sale or use of such article is substantially increased in the community by reason of its use as a beverage or for intoxicating beverage purposes."

Further liberalizing of the act was accepted by the prohibitionists in the adoption of an amendment by James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, permitting "the return to the United States of distilled spirits of American production exported free of tax and reimported in original packages in which exported and consigned for redeposit in the distillery bonded warehouse from which originally removed." This is for the purpose of protecting liquor dealers who were unable to sell their product abroad owing to the enactment of foreign prohibition laws.

SOME DIFFICULTIES CHINA HAS TO FACE

Recent Mutinies in the Yangtze Valley Are Alleged to Have Been Instigated by Supporters of Pro-Japanese Anfu Party

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday) — A detailed account of the recent mutinies at Ichang and Wuchang on the Yangtze river has been received from Peking and supplied to The Christian Science Monitor by B. Lenox Simpson, adviser to the Chinese Government. Owing to the serious view taken in England of these events, and particularly by the commercial community, and owing to political capital made out of the so-called Chinese incapacity to govern themselves the incidents are regarded as of some importance.

It is alleged that the so-called spontaneous mutinies were really outbreaks deliberately contrived and subsidized from some secret fund by General Hsu Shu-Chen, commonly known as Little Hsu and well known as one of the principal supporters of the pro-Japanese Anfu Party.

General Hsu found sanctuary in the Japanese legation in Peking after the eviction of the Anfu Party from office last summer and escaped from thence to Japan, it is alleged, under escort of Japanese soldiers and on a Japanese army transport. Since then he has moved about always in Japanese vessels between Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtau and Shanghai, taking up residence in Japanese concessions under Japanese police law.

According to Chinese official reports General Hsu left Shanghai on May 19 on a Japanese vessel for Hankow, and from here, it is alleged, the mutinies were arranged, the conspirators remaining in Hankow until June 3. A large secret distribution of arms, brought on Japanese vessels from Shanghai, was the means of starting the Wuchang mutiny. Since the mutinies and looting, 1700 mutineers have been shot and 3000 more are expected to be punished.

The whole Yangtze Valley, it is officially admitted, is in a very disturbed state owing to these events, while there are no funds to meet the claims of foreign merchants, which run into millions. These facts, it is stated, have all been verified by General Chin Shao-Tsong, Vice-Minister of War, who was dispatched to the scene of the mutinies with a Peking commission.

How can any government, it is asked, normally fulfill its functions and carry out the protection of the lives and property of other nationalities, which China is pledged to do by treaty, under circumstances like these which are constantly being repeated in various parts of the country with the connivance, if not the actual assistance, of another power?

EXCESS IMMIGRANTS ARE TO BE ADMITTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Immigrants in excess of July and August quotas, now held at various ports, will be admitted under personal bond and charged to the year's totals, Commissioner General Husband of the Immigration Bureau announced yesterday. The order was issued after a conference with ship line representatives.

INVITATIONS NEXT CONFERENCE STEP

Date for Disarmament Meeting Understood to Be Agreeable to All Powers — Preliminaries Are Well Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There is every indication now that the formal invitation for the convening of the international conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions will be in the hands of the powers within the next 10 days at the outside. So much progress already has been made with the arrangement of preliminary details in informal conversations that the next definite step, the issuing of invitations, is only a matter of days.

With the exception of the Tokyo Government all the powers had on Monday communicated to the Department of State their acquiescence in the date originally proposed by the United States Government for the convening of the five powers in Washington. It was indicated that Japan's acquiescence in November 11 might be taken for granted, as it was expected that a communication to this effect would be in the hands of the department in a few hours.

Nations in Accord

With regard to alleged misunderstandings on the matter of the preliminary conference at which representatives of the British Government were to discuss matters pertinent to the disarmament and Far East gathering, it was indicated at the Department of State that the entire matter had been smoothed out and that there is now entire accord; in other words, that whatever misunderstanding there may have been is no longer a factor in the working out of arrangements for the convening of the five powers.

While Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, is now working on the important question of framing the agenda and considering how the subjects to be discussed can be determined beforehand along general and broad lines, without going into details that might prove harassing at a later period, Henry P. Fletcher, Assistant Secretary of the State Department, is working out the necessary details relative to the engaging of a convenient convention hall in which the powers can conduct their deliberations; also the matter of deciding what federal appropriation will be necessary to pay expenses, and the availability of quarters for the foreign delegations.

Meeting Places Proposed

Two places have been mentioned for a convention hall, namely, the Senate office building and the Pan-American Union. The general feeling is that the Pan-American Union building, which is one of the finest structures in the national capital, would be an ideal place for the conference. This building, however, is not owned by the United States but is the joint property of this country and the Latin-American nations that compose the Pan-American Union.

While the department has not yet broached with the joint owners the question of securing the building for the world conference it is generally taken for granted that no opposition would be raised should the government decide to select the convention hall of the Americas. An important consideration in favor of selecting the building is that it is conveniently located in the down-town section and within a few minutes' walk of the leading hotels where the foreign delegations would be housed.

Just as the French Government did in the case of the Versailles Conference, the United States Government is prepared to arrange every facility for the accommodation of the foreign delegations. On the other hand, this government is not in a position to commandeer hotels, as it does not possess now such war powers as the French Government was able to invoke.

An important consideration for the entire world in connection with the deliberation of the five powers is now looming up for discussion, the matter of publicity involved in whether or not the deliberations are to be held behind closed doors and the press compelled to get whatever information it can on the outside and through the method of backstairs and back door gossip.

Naturally the question of whether the sessions shall be open or secret is not one for the United States Government alone to decide. It was recalled yesterday that when the communications conference met in Washington last year the representatives of the press were invited to go to the meeting at the State Department but were politely told to leave after one of the delegations present had taken exception to "open covenants openly arrived at."

Mobilization of press sentiment is now in progress, and on the extent to which the newspapers of the United States support the demand for a "square deal" in the matter of information will depend the success of the efforts launched to secure at least a means of giving speedy and accurate information of what develops from day to day.

NEWS SUMMARY

The Supreme Council has begun its conference in Paris. It is to deal with many questions of great importance, including those of the war criminals and Russian relief, but the problem which overshadows all others is that of Upper Silesia, the partitioning of which is the crucial point. To bring about a definite solution and at the same time to preserve the Anglo-French Alliance is the dual task with which the statesmen are confronted. Continued divergence of opinion on the subject of Upper Silesia, while not provoking an actual quarrel, would in all likelihood mark the end of the entente. Any suggestion made by Colonel Harvey, the United States Ambassador, will, if forthcoming, be therefore regarded with especial favor, since it may go far toward effecting a mutually satisfactory settlement. p. 1

The release is announced of John J. McKeown, Sinn Fein member of the Irish Republican Parliament from Longford, whose detention by the British authorities, after the other members of Dail Eireann had been released, threatened to bring the Irish negotiations to a standstill. p. 1

The return of Arthur Meighen, Canadian Prime Minister, to the Dominion was marked by a speech in which he declared that Canada's future place is with the Empire, not apart from it. The people of the British Isles, he said, are unquestionably anxious to get the standpoint of the dominions. p. 1

The drastic provisions of the new German taxation program may, in one case at least, react unfavorably upon the government, in the opinion of industrial leaders, inasmuch as the levy on coal is so high that some believe it will place industries in that country at a standstill. p. 1

The Greek Army in Asia Minor is advancing despite delay, and its advance guard is expected soon to reach the point west of Angora where the Turks are preparing to make their final stand. Evacuation of Mustapha Kemal Pasha's seat of government by the Turkish forces will take place eventually, according to belief in Athens. One result of the Greek successes is the stimulus given to the Armenians, who are now arming and quietly organizing in the hope of being able to throw off the Turkish yoke and regain their independence. p. 2

The so-called mutinies at Ichang and Wuchang on the Yangtze River, which recently caused apprehension in British commercial circles, are alleged in reality to be well organized outbreaks contrived and subsidized secretly by General Hsu Shu-Chen, the pro-Japanese Anfu Party's leader. p. 1

The rivalry of the Teutons and the Pan-Slavs in the Balkans, Baron Sergius Korff in his address yesterday at Williamstown declared, furnished the vital cause for the World War. Vienna's diplomatic influence was exerted in dividing the Balkan states, and it was due to the breach caused by its propaganda that Bulgaria at the outset of the war took sides with the Teuton allies. p. 2

Indications are, judging from the progress already made on details in connection with the approaching international conference on disarmament, that the invitations will be sent out from Washington within a few days. All the powers except Japan have formally acquiesced in the date selected and the Tokyo Government is declared to be favorable. All alleged misunderstandings over the matter of a preliminary conference have been smoothed out and there is entire accord. p. 1

According to Thomas E. Wilson, executive head of the Institute of American Meat Packers, the Harding movement for an agreement among nations to limit armaments ought to lighten the burden of taxation and turn millions of dollars toward the pursuits of peace and industry. p. 5

Certain statements of Clyde Kelly, Representative from Pennsylvania, concerning the number of officials employed on the Indian reservations, the denial of citizenship to Indians, and the result of the governments' policy of protection, are declared false by high officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Instead of the 18,000 people who Mr. Kelly said are employed on the reservations, there are between 5000 and 6000, the bureau asserts, and two-thirds of them are American citizens. p. 4

A forecast of "brighter times ahead" was made by Benjamin Strong, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, in testifying before the joint agricultural commission yesterday. Various charges made by John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of Currency, regarding the policy followed by the bank during the war period, were challenged by Governor Strong. p. 4

The Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill, which, anulling the effect of the Palmer ruling which permitted the sale of beer as medicine, yesterday passed the Senate by a vote of 39 to 20, with a majority of the Senators absent from the chamber. A substitute for the Reed amendment protecting persons from unlawful search was adopted. p. 1

BRITAIN'S POSITION NOW OUTSTANDING

Canadian Premier Declares It Is No Mere Patrotic Boast That Britain Is Greatest Influence in the World Today for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—"There is no question that the people of the British Isles are sincerely anxious to get the standpoint of the dominions," said Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Prime Minister, on landing on his return from the conference of empire premiers in London. "Their government wants us to understand all the facts of the situation, to get our opinions and to shape its course in consonance with the considered judgment of the entire league of the British nations."

Referring directly to Canada, Mr. Meighen said: "We must walk with the nations of this empire or away from them. The gospel of isolation is the gospel of separation under a thin disguise. We enjoy the fullest self-government that the heart of a people could desire. That is our heritage; I know of no one who wants to take it away. Under these conditions I am for cooperation and for unity."

Mr. Meighen declined to comment specifically upon the proceedings of the conference, declaring that his first duty was to review with his colleagues the discussions which had taken place and the decisions reached. Subsequently a full account would be given to Parliament.

He said, however, that he had been deeply impressed with the real value and undoubted necessity of these conferences. "It is not a mere platitude, much less an empty patriotic boast," he went on to say, "that Great Britain is the greatest factor in the world today for preserving peace, and the influence of British statesmen in the councils of the world is the greater because the dominions and India are within the Empire, and because she reflects, or wants to reflect, their views as well as her own."

Speaking of conditions in the United Kingdom, Mr. Meighen said that in the midst of turmoil and distress and among colliding passions that the war has given birth to and left behind, "that country is the one great steadying force, able and willing to stretch forth its hand and hold the situation and preserve some measure of peace."

Referring to the tasks to be done in Canada, the Premier said that those who indulge themselves in lamentations as to the country's position "have not seen as much of other countries in these times as I have." He expressed the opinion that Canada's position is sound and comparatively strong. "Let us take courage and confidence," he said, "and let every class be reasonable and there will soon be work for all who are ready to work, and 10 years from now this country will be the finest in the world."

GERMANY'S NEW TAXATION BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—New taxation bills will be laid before the Reichstag immediately after the vacation. Instead of the anticipated revenue of 80,000,000,000 marks it is calculated that 100,000,000,000 marks will result. Much depends upon the decision in Upper Silesia. A 10 per cent increase in the already high coal tax will certainly cripple the industry, it is stated. Coal for private use is not increased. Tea, coffee, cocoa, and bananas, which are considered luxuries, are subjected to higher duties. Means of lighting and beer are to be taxed fourfold, brandy fivefold; matches and mineral waters are doubled. The income and turnover tax each are expected to bring 12,000,000,000 marks yearly. The taxes upon income and capital differ materially from the Chancellor's speech in July. A just distribution is aimed at in the tax upon insurance, racing and automobiles. There is a 7 per cent tax on joint stock companies. Important is the tax on capital increased since the war, which ranges from 5 to 30 per cent and will add considerably to the revenue.

BRITAIN RELEASES IRISH LEGISLATORS

With Setting at Liberty of Mr. McKeown, Who Was Convicted of Assassination, All Irish Leaders Are Now at Liberty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—John J. McKeown, Sinn Fein member of the Irish Republican Parliament for Longford, who has been under sentence for murder and detained in Mountjoy jail, pending reference of his case to higher authorities, was released this evening.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—As foreshadowed in a previous cable, all members of Dail Eireann under arrest in England and Ireland have now been released and are at liberty to attend the full meeting of the Sinn Fein "Parliament" on the 16th of this month.

In an official statement this afternoon, Eamon de Valera, before he heard that Mr. McKeown had been released, expressed the opinion that his detention was not the definite decision of the government and said, if his detention was persisted in, he could not accept responsibility for proceeding further with the negotiations. There was little doubt that every effort would be made by Sinn Fein to obtain Mr. McKeown's release, and it was even thought that a compromise was possible permitting him to attend Dail Eireann on parole. However, this question has been settled by the British Government ordering Mr. McKeown's release.

The extreme elements of Sinn Fein naturally tried to make the utmost capital out of this matter and threats were made to end the truce within 24 hours if Mr. McKeown was not set at liberty. But even if he had been still kept in detention it was not considered that the truce was likely to be endangered from this cause, and statements to the effect that open warfare in Ireland was again imminent were received with reserve.

Permanent peace is every day becoming more assured, and no acts of violence on either side have taken place since the Belfast outbreak shortly after the truce was declared. Meantime Sir James Craig is in London and was not expected to return to Belfast for some days, which would hardly have been the case if there had been imminent danger of the peace being broken.

The King has approved the appointment of Marquess of Dufferin and Ava and Major the Hon. Hugh O'Neill, M. P., to the Privy Council in Ireland.

LIQUOR PRESCRIPTION TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Drug store liquor will cost San Diegans a little more than the present price if an ordinance now being considered in the office of the city attorney is adopted by the Common Council. This ordinance would place a municipal tax on every whisky prescription "cashed" at a local drug store amounting to about 50 cents.

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DIVISION OF SILESIA CRUCIAL POINT FOR SUPREME COUNCIL

Though Allies Have Long Agenda for Discussions Which Began Yesterday, Partition of Silesia Is Real Crux of Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Supreme Council met this afternoon in Paris at 3 o'clock. The questions before it are interesting, including the trial of the war criminals and the relief of Russia. Every one knows, however, that the real crux of the situation is the partition of Silesia; on that problem the Anglo-French entente may be broken after the two countries have staggered through the world war to victory. Every thoughtful person knew that the greatest danger to the Allies would come in the drafting of a victorious peace, and there was a world of common sense in Mr. Wilson's unfortunately phrased proposal of peace without victory. Today the drafting of a victorious peace is threatening the entente as German victories in the field never did, and it is admitted that the end of the conference may see the end of the entente.

The British and French Governments clearly see each other's point of view, but they are unable to agree in accepting these. The difficulty comes in the refusal of the United States to confirm President Wilson's offer of a guarantee of military protection to France by the United Kingdom and the United States, in return for France forgoing the line of the Rhine. When the United States repudiated this, France was left facing an overwhelming enemy population across a more or less indefensible border. The temptation was to do precisely what Germany did in 1871 in seizing Alsace-Lorraine.

Bridgeheads Indispensable

It might have been imagined that the lesson of Alsace-Lorraine had not been lost on France. But the outlook of Marshal Foch is precisely similar to that of the German General Staff. "We must hold Alsace-Lorraine," said the German General Staff, "to make France too weak for a war of revenge." "We must hold the bridgeheads of the Rhine," says Marshal Foch, "or, even if our old allies come to our assistance on the outbreak of a new war, we shall be overwhelmed before they put their forces in the field."

To the political arguments the Marshal remains deaf. "I know nothing of politics," he says, in effect, "I am a soldier. There is one way and one way only in which France can remain strategically secure. It is to hold the bridgeheads of the Rhine. For the rest and for the future the politicians and soldiers of the future must be responsible. We are dealing with the hard facts of today."

The politicians, however, go even further. Marshal Foch says, "If we have any trouble with Germany, let us occupy the Ruhr. I don't know if it is politically expedient or not, I know strategically that it is, and that it must be an economical barrier to German progress." But again the politicians go further. The two great centers of German industry are the Ruhr and Silesia. Deprived of these Germany for the moment would be powerless. Therefore whilst threatening the Ruhr and the Rhine bridgeheads, it is proposed to partition Silesia so as to destroy Germany's power of economic rehabilitation. To the argument that this will prevent Germany paying her war debts, the politician replies that of two evils you choose the lesser and that a strangled Germany is a less dangerous neighbor than a thriving Germany.

Recovery Will Come

All this leaves out the question of fact, that you cannot permanently sit on the head of a nation of 70,000,000 people. Germany found that out in Alsace-Lorraine. France, Mr. Lloyd George declares, will find it out in Silesia if she presses her policy. The recovery of Germany may be delayed, but it cannot be permanently stopped. Seventy millions of people must ultimately assert their economic independence, and the prospects before France when this rehabilitation takes place are not encouraging.

One of these prospects is an alliance between Germany and Russia which would leave Poland the cockpit of the moment and hopelessly unable to stem a Russo-German invasion. Then will come the turn of France, and Germany would not forget the quartering of the black troops, no matter whether they gave cause for offense or not on the Rhine, any more than she would forget the holding of the Rhine cities or the partitioning of Silesia. It is because the British and Italian governments look ahead to these things that they are so determinedly opposed to the schemes of the French militarists and advanced nationalists.

Germany, the British and Italian governments declare, must pay for the war she brought about, but she cannot be made to pay for it by perpetual national and economic suppression. Therefore unless Colonel Harvey can make some contribution to a solution, or unless the French Nationalist Extremists are willing to reconsider the situation the parting of the way lies before the Allies in the great war. There will be no quarrel of course, but France will adopt a

policy in Germany which will have neither the approval nor sanction of Italy or the United Kingdom.

The British and Italians were quite willing to grant Poland the important industrial districts of Rybnik and Pless. But the French demand goes far beyond them. They desire to award to Poland all that part of Silesia east of the River Oder as it flows from the Tzecho-Slovakian border to the town of Krappitz, and south of a line drawn from Krappitz, through Rosenberg to the Polish border. This would include the great industrial triangle of Kattowitz, Gleiwitz and Beuthen. The secret of the French line is that the Silesian mineral deposits have been worked from the north to the south and that consequently the mineral beds outside the Korfanty line are exhausted, whereas those within it which it is proposed to allot to Poland are comparatively untouched. Germany, realizing this, vehemently objects and so the Gordian knot has been tied.

Premiers Confer

Preliminary Private Meeting May Prove Most Efficacious

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The first official meeting of the Supreme Council took place this afternoon. The presence of Colonel Harvey, the American Ambassador, is regarded as a moderating influence, and the preliminary conversations between Mr. Lloyd George and Aristide Briand also helped to clear the atmosphere. Certainly the first impressions are not altogether satisfactory, but there are excellent tendencies which should be brought into relief.

In the first place the dispatch of troops to reinforce the Allies in Upper Silesia is expected to be contingent upon general decisions. This means that the preliminary stumbling block, a possible subject of an early and exasperating disaccord, is in all likelihood to be removed. If some amicable solution is found then more soldiers will not be necessary. It will be sufficient to have all the material at hand and to have taken certain precautions. Moreover there is always the menace of the Ruhr should Germany resort to insurrectional methods, and this sort of pressure is perhaps the most effective of any.

Compromise Likely

In the second place as the conversation is understood to have developed between the Premiers a compromise may be reached on the basis of a division of Upper Silesia. There will remain the difficult task of deciding the precise line, but once a genuine accord on the method of approach is reached the details may be worked out in a comparatively placid atmosphere. The real cause of the deadlock, as it existed, was the thesis of the indivisibility, not of Upper Silesia as a whole, but the industrial region of Upper Silesia.

All parties to the dispute appeared to have rather hardened their views in respect of such indivisibility. But happily it is believed that some departure from a rigid application of the the standpoint of economies and of basis can be registered. Obviously from the standpoint of economies and of efficient working, it would be better for one or other of the countries to obtain the whole of the industrial region as distinct from the agriculture portions of the province.

France, by including the districts of Pless and Rybnik, contended that the Poles had a small majority in the industrial region and should therefore obtain the territory held to be essential to their existence. The British, excluding the undoubted Polish districts of Pless and Rybnik, which are only potentially industrial, held that there was a small German majority, and accordingly Germany should receive the territory.

Both sides opposed so vehemently the broad project of the other that a deadlock could in such circumstances hardly be avoided. Various lines have been drawn, which have not found favor and which for most part barely modified the basis of indivisibility.

In the conference of experts the British held firmly to this vew, but the French showed a desire to find a compromise which will separate the region. It is barely conceivable that the British will not make similar concessions, and the result will be a compromise which, however unsatisfactory, if an ideal solution is sought, will at least reconcile the ambitions of Germany and Poland and the policies of England and France. In spite of the pessimism which has been expressed in many quarters, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor believes that it is along these lines that a diplomatic entente will be discovered.

Idea of Rupture Scouted

As is usually the case in these conferences the personal contact of the Premiers in private conversations is proving to be most efficacious, and the conference really began at the Hotel Crillon last night, when Mr. Lloyd George invited Mr. Briand to dinner at which the idea of a rupture of relations was scouted. Such a dismal bankruptcy of European diplomacy is indeed hardly to be feared. There is talk of again relegating the question to the experts with new instructions, if a preliminary agreement can be reached in favor of a partition of the industrial region. Even this further postponement of the final arrangement may be unnecessary. The moment it is resolved that there is no positive reason against the division, the working out of the precise delimitation will become comparatively a minor matter.

At any rate this afternoon in Paris one has the impression that the statesmen are not so far apart as has been represented, and although the newspapers of France and England sustain the various viewpoints with excessive zeal an understanding is exceedingly probable within a few days.

Nevertheless it should be recorded that Mr. Lloyd George is apparently prepared to be recalled to England to deal with the Irish question. Although the Irish question is grave, the departure of Mr. Lloyd George without the conclusion of some kind of an accord would be badly interpreted here.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The touchstone of the Entente

Great Britain and Italy are ready to grant to Poland the districts of Rybnik and Pless. France desires to award to Poland all that part of Upper Silesia east of the River Oder as it flows from the Tzecho-Slovakian border to the town of Krappitz, and south of a line drawn from Krappitz through Rosenberg to the Polish border. This would include the great industrial triangle of Kattowitz, Gleiwitz and Beuthen.

Great Tension in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The tension is very great in view of the imminent decision of the Supreme Council. While confidence is expressed a portion of the press warns against too much optimism and advocates prudence. Meantime the Poles are prepared for all emergencies. They have massed troops on the frontiers, making no secret of their intention to overrule the decisions of the Supreme Council if unfavorable to themselves. They have unquestionably the support of the French and a new rising is anticipated at every moment.

START ON WAR TAX SUBSTITUTE MADE

Ways and Means Committee End Luxury Tax on Wearing Apparel and Soda Fountain Toll but Put Off Major Matters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives actually started yesterday to apply the "acid test" to Republican leadership, in the shape of framing a revenue bill to replace the machinery of war taxation. Attempt to chart the course and map out the way have been made, but the committee started out in a veritable fog of uncertainty as to how to avoid numerous shoals and breakers ahead.

Getting down to actual work on the bill, the committee agreed yesterday to the repeal of the luxury tax on wearing apparel, the reduction by one-half of the present tax on sporting goods, and the repeal of one of the nuisance taxes, the soda fountain toll. The committee was clearly following the road of least resistance, as it postponed action till late in the week on the repeal of the excess profits tax, the higher surtaxes on income and the substitution of a 15 per cent flat tax on corporations.

Difference of Opinion

After considerable informal discussion in the committee it was clearly indicated that there exists a wide difference of opinion between the actual framers of the revenue laws and A. B. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, whose revenue estimates would call for a bill for the raising of a minimum of $4,550,000,000, as compared with a law to yield $3,979,000,000 favored by the Ways and Means Committee.

The minimum estimate was arrived at on the assumption that it would be possible to cut Mr. Mellon's estimates of appropriations by lopping $100,000,000 off the Shipping Board subsidy, $245,000,000 off the railway subsidy, and $134,000,000 off the army and navy estimates.

An important indication of the temper in which the House starts to confront appropriations and revenues was forthcoming when the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee decided to recommend that the Shipping Board be given $48,000,000 instead of the minimum demand of $125,000,000 made by A. D. Lasker, chairman of the board, to carry on the temporary business and liquidation enterprises of the "white elephant" of the United States Government. The belief was strong that when the full committee meets on Thursday to consider the Shipping Board appropriation there will be strong opposition to it.

Taxes Removed

Action taken by the committee on the repeal of the luxury tax on wearing apparel would mean that the 10 per cent tax would be eliminated from any articles which it required a stress of the imagination to classify as luxuries, in view of the fact that the tax was imposed on the basis of price, and prices during the days of war taxation took no cognizance of taxes.

The decision to cut in half the tax on sporting goods would mean that there would be levied a tax of 5 per cent on tennis rackets, golf balls, fishing rods and other sporting implements. The committee agreed to repeal the proviso in the present law exempting "imported and American rugs made principally from wool" from the 10 per cent tax on carpets and rugs of value in excess of $5 a yard.

Agreement on the repeal of the excess profits tax and the time when the repeal shall take effect is not yet in sight, nor does there appear to be any sign of agreement relative to the various proposals for new taxes made by the Secretary of the Treasury, although the indications are that the effort of the House leaders will be to cut appropriations in order to obviate resort to new taxes, like stamp and automobile taxes, which would merely shift and not relieve the burden of war taxation.

Conference With Mr. Dawes

Apparently in a dilemma and hoping for something to develop of a helpful character, the committee is holding consultations with Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, in the expectation that he may give some assurance that the department of bureau heads at the "other end" of Pennsylvania Avenue can see their way clear to retrench and reform their households.

What Mr. Dawes was to do for the taxpayers and how he was to eliminate governmental waste was held forth by the sanguine as one of the great hopes of the new era. But it has already become eminently clear that Mr. Dawes, while he can put his finger on this and that leak in the War Department, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or the Bureau of Printing, is, after all, dealing with small leaks of millions at the outside, and that his activities though helpful do not yet touch the question of such appropriations as $500,000,000 for the railways and $125,000,000 for the Shipping Board. These are governmental policies, the Administration having already indorsed both propositions. Nor can Mr. Dawes, it is felt, help out in lopping millions off the army and navy expenditures.

It has been estimated that the Director of the Budget would be doing very well to salvage $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 out of the waste of the governmental machine moving under the pace of war gear shifts. That he could be in a position to bring accord in the wide divergence between the Mellon estimates and the House revenue makers was never expected.

So that it really comes down to an issue of Congressional policy on larger questions, such as the railway subsidy, the Shipping Board subsidy and the question of army and navy expenditures. It means that having come down to a matter of "ways and means" those who hold the national purse strings may be compelled to revise major policies, decided on before the question of funds to float these, came up in an acute form.

PACIFIC HOTEL MAY BE REBUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—The great gardens of the famous Ambassador Hotel, which was burned to the ground a few months ago, are being kept up by gardeners, and are as beautiful as ever The débris is being cleared away and the former owners and managers are coming here to prepare plans for the erection of an even finer hotel on the same spot, but possibly nearer the beach.

CALIFORNIA NARCOTIC LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—Eight persons were arrested on a charge of selling liquor as a result of a raid in the town of Lompoc conducted by the city marshal, chief of police of Santa Maria, and 16 deputies. A woman and her son were sentenced to 90 days in jail and fined $300 on the first charge, and $300 on the second charge, and one other man received the same sentence. Several others also received heavy sentences. Under the new narcotic law, which went into effect throughout the State of California on August 1, jail sentences of from six months for the first offense to five years for a second are provided.

GREEKS PREPARE FOR FRESH ATTACK

Advance Guard Expected Shortly to Reach Position West of Angora Where Turks Are Said to Be Making a Final Stand

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Although the Greek Army has experienced some delay due to the necessity of reestablishing its lines of communication, considerable advance continues to be made, and it is expected that its advance guard will soon reach the position west of Angora where the Turks are reported to be preparing to make what may prove to be a final stand, so a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative Greek quarters here.

In view of recent developments it is not expected that an advance in force will be made by the Greek contingents recently landed at Sinope and Ineboli on the Black Sea, but they will take and hold the town of Kastamuni, thereby protecting the left flank of the main army against a surprise attack, and at the same time cutting off Turkish supplies coming from south Russia. The main body of the Greek Army, it was stated, will continue to press on in the direction of Angora, and though the eventual evacuation of Mustapha Kemal Pasha's capital by Turkish forces is anticipated by the Athens government, the report to the effect that Angora has already been abandoned and the seat of the Kemalist Government removed to Sivas is being received with caution in Greek official circles.

Turkish Army May Shrink

When the Turks are finally compelled to retreat from their present line and abandon Angora the moral effect will be so great that a general disbandment will set in, and thus one clause of the Sèvres Treaty will have been enforced, namely the reduction of the Turkish Army to within the limits stipulated.

Judging by the prisoners and the matériel captured, it is evident that Kemal Pasha has derived considerable support from regiments of White Russians who, if for no other reason, it was stated, have been induced to support the Turkish cause in the hopes of obtaining food.

On the other hand indications are not lacking that in the near future the Turks are likely to reap some fruits from their persistent persecution of the Armenians, who are now arming and quietly organizing in the hopes that a Greek victory will enable them to throw off the Turkish rule and regain their independence.

Considerable Changes Likely

Therefore the Turks are now faced with the possibilities of an attack from both sides, while Russia, in view of the existing conditions in that country, is impotent to supply the help that the Turks to a great extent relied upon for support against the Greeks. Not only Armenia but also other two Transcaucasian states, Georgia and Azerbaijan, are now said to be considering the possibilities of regaining their independence from the Soviet Government of Russia, and it is not too much to expect to see the political map of the Near East undergo a considerable change in the near future.

Meantime, although there have been reports to the effect that in the opinion of some of the powers the time has come to again offer mediation to Turkey and Greece, such an offer is not likely to be accepted unless the Turks have previously agreed to disband entirely their army and give guarantees regarding the future safety of the Christians in Asia Minor.

Greece has made far too many sacrifices to agree to any patched-up peace, and though eagerly looking to the time when her army can be demobilized, her determination still remains to carry the campaign to its ultimate conclusion, and mediation will be neither asked nor accepted till such time as peace in Asia Minor and the terms of the Sèvres Treaty are assured.

WORLD WAR MADE IN THE BALKANS

Baron Sergius Korff, in Address at Williamstown, Says Rivalry of the Teutons and Pan-Slavs Furnished Vital Cause of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Baron Sergius Korff in his address yesterday morning declared that it was the rivalry of Teutons and pan-Slavs in the Balkans that had furnished the vital cause for the world war. The Austrians, he said, had been taken on by the Germans as allies after the conference at Berlin in 1878, and at the same time the Austrian and German premiers had done their best to destroy the power of Russia. He described the shameful breaches of good faith that followed in the effort to gain control, Russia, Austria and Germany all playing behind the official backs of the others in the guise of alliance or understanding.

The defensive Dual Alliance of 1879 had been opposed by the vaguer pan-Slavic movement, generated not so much by the friendly feeling of all Slavs for one another as by the common hatred of the Teutons. Finally came the seizure of Bosnia and Herzigovina in 1908 in open defiance of the treaty of Berlin, and the visit of the Kaiser to Vienna to show the Austrians that, as he himself said: "He was with his ally in shining armor.' The armor was not necessary until 1914, when Austria's penetration was well enough established to bluff Servia out and to start the world war. The promptness and hypocrisy of Germany's action at that time is still fresh in the thoughts of all.

Austria, declared Baron Sergius A. Korff, speaking at the morning session on Russo-Austrian relations," "was really an abstraction, not a nation" but perhaps the chief merit of the old régime was that it "educated a wonderful school of diplomats and bureaucrats, who administered that checkered empire as well as it was possible." One of Austria's handicaps, the speaker asserted, was that "there was not even national culture to back the government."

Dividing the relations between Russia and Austria into three periods: 1878 to 1897, 1897 to 1908, 1908 to 1914, Baron Korff said that difficulties between the countries in the past 50 years were largely traceable to the Balkans. He explained that the first period he cited was one of distinct tension, the second, one of relative friendship, and the third, one of increasingly worse relations culminating with the world war. The most recent unpleasantness, he added, was due to Count Aehrenthal, former Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who aimed to oust Russian influence from Serbia and establish Austrian supremacy in its place.

"These wars," Baron Korff continued, turning to the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913, "changed the whole aspect of the Near East policies of the Russian Government and her relations with Austria. The first war and especially the alliance of the Balkan people, greatly alarmed Vienna for they were exactly contrary to her interests. However, she soon saw that the alliance would not last and that Russia had not the influence in it that she had at first suspected. The quarrels between the Balkan allies filled Vienna with joy. As a noted French writer said: 'the hatred of the Balkan peoples helped Vienna to definitely break up the Balkan bloc.'

"This meant the estrangement of Russia from Bulgaria and the farther Russia got away from Bulgaria the easier did it become for Vienna and Berlin to spread their own propaganda among the Bulgarian people. The consequence of this began to tell at once after the great war broke out and led Bulgaria to take sides with the Teuton allies. The liquidation of the Balkan wars was assisted by the united action of Russia and Austria but this gave the latter an important trump and helped to establish some of her influence in the Balkans—the place where a serious tragedy was developing, the great conflict of Slavism vs. Teutonism.

"Russia could not afford the victory of the latter and yet Germany's 'Drang Nach Osten' seemed at times impossible to fight or to stop. It was developing so rapidly and so cleverly and receiving from Berlin a tremendous impetus. Great Britain was also alarmed and so much so that she forgot her century-old feud with Russia concerning Constantinople and was willing to back Russia's claims to the extent of establishing an entente with Russia."

Stephen Panaretoff in the evening gave his third lecture on the development of the Balkan Peninsula. He traced the history of education in the Near East, showing the intense rivalries it had engendered among the various racial and religious divisions of the nations involved. Comparing the American institutions there to the native schools, he said that while the American work of which Robert College at Constantinople is such an illustrious example was not far ahead of the natives on actual instruction, the moral tone of our schools and colleges is much higher. Among the Turks, he said, education is not popular, and the Christian schools are everywhere better.

PAGEANT INCOME ACCOUNTING ASKED

Injunction to Stop Admission Charges Denied at Chicago—Opponents of Thompson Machine Claim Big Profits in Sight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — While crowds continue to flock to the Pageant of Progress, the widely-heralded industrial exposition at Muncipal Pier here, at the rate of between 50,000 and 150,000 a day, a battle over the proceeds is being fought in the courts.

Admitting that the pageant organization is a private corporation owned by Mayor W. H. Thompson and Dr. John Dill Robertson, Health Commissioner, counsel for the corporation in answer to a suit for injunction filed by E. L. McGarry, an attorney, declared that the revenue from rental of space and from admission fees was necessary to meet the expenses of the exposition.

A preliminary injunction to stop admission charges was denied McGarry by Judge I. L. Ryner of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and the case now goes down on the docket to be tried in the regular order of business. McGarry is to amend his bill to demand an accounting of all the income from the project.

Rentals and Admissions

Space on the pier to the amount of 500,000 square feet has been rented to exhibitors at rates that will net $800,000. In addition to this, it is admitted by the managers of the pageant that at least 2,000,000 paid admissions of 50 cents each will, from present indications, be recorded before the end of the show on August 14, which would amount to $1,000,000.

That the expenses should amount to $1,800,000 for the period, when all the exhibitors paid for the installation of their displays, is declared to be inconceivable by many who object to paying admission. Opponents of the Thompson machine declare that vast profits will be realized, and that these will go into the political coffers of the machine.

It is pointed out that the municipal pier was built by the city for pleasure and recreation for citizens and that during the pageant they are excluded from their own pier, unless they pay their 50 cent toll to the profits of a private corporation. This is contrary to the City, Village and Town Act, which declares that admission to any entertainments of exhibitions on public property such as the pier, shall be free to the public.

Rumors Set at Rest

Many interests had been disturbed by rumors to the effect that half of the proceeds of the pageant were to be paid to Dr. John Dill Robertson's school of nursing, a city supported project which is supposed to be free.

Other reports were that part of the funds were to be used for disabled veterans of the world war, and it was charged that the veterans to benefit would be those in Mayor Thompson's organization and that the Chicago Boosters Club, another project of Mayor Thompson and Dr. Robertson, was to share in the profits. These rumors have now been set at rest by the court declaration that the proceeds would be entirely devoted to the expenses of the show.

Regardless of the disposal of the profits it seems generally agreed that the pageant to date has been an excellent thing for Chicago in a business way.

LEADERS CONFER ON RECESS PLANS

Passage of Anti-Beer Bill Leaves Way Clear to Consult With President Harding Regarding Vacation for the Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the passage of the anti-beer bill late yesterday, Republican leaders are hopeful of bringing about an early and much desired recess of the Senate. To this end Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, and other Republicans in charge of special legislation will consult with President Harding on the situation today at the White House.

President Harding is due to arrive in Washington today at noon, and he will find a bulk of accumulated matters requiring his immediate attention. His expected conference with congressional leaders will have an important bearing on the legislative program, especially with regard to taxation, which some believe cannot be settled definitely without the aid and cooperation of the chief executive.

Senate leaders, anxious to get away from Washington for a brief period and to attend to urgent committee meetings, will appeal to President Harding to sanction postponement of the railway bill. To press the railway bill at this time, it is conceded, would take weeks of debate and completely upset all plans for an early recess.

The Capper-Tincher anti-grain gambling bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate yesterday and will be pressed to a vote this week. With its passage, senators argue it would be well to recess without taking up any other important legislation.

Consideration of the tariff bill in the Senate Finance Committee, and of the tax revision bill in the Ways and Means Committee is taking much longer than the President's leaders anticipated. For this reason there is apparently no need of an immediate decision as to whether the tax bill shall take precedence over the tariff bill in the Senate.

Boies Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, will do everything in his power to bring about an early recess because of the constant interruptions of hearings on the tariff measure by roll calls from the Senate. There are other committees, too, that are anxious to proceed without interruption in the hope of clearing their desks of accumulated legislation.

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Alfred Noyes

I call Alfred Noyes our Ambassador for Poetry.

Most poets are lonely, self-centered folk, intimately engaged in expressing themselves. Alfred Noyes seems really to have taken on the delightful duty of explaining and popularizing poetry to the English-speaking world. Again and again have I heard him in America, again and again have I heard him in England, lecture on poetry, explain to embryo poets and others how it should be read aloud, and read his own poems to appreciative audiences. He recites his verses for the simple reason that he loves to compose them and to read them aloud. Because he enjoys this ardor, his audience enjoys it also. He reads with the easiness of a bird singing.

It was most interesting and encouraging to observe the large audience that filled the Haymarket Theater, when he took the platform on behalf of the Poetry Society. He spoke several of his own poems, and as the way he speaks them is part of his propaganda, I may say a word about it.

He loathes gesture and dramatic manifestations; he holds that poetry should sing itself, and that when one is reciting another poet, one should do no more than try to express the meaning and the music of that poet. Rhythm, he maintains, is not an artificial method of speech. Rhythm enters into and sways speech. The emotion itself should be so deep that it will pass beyond the ordinary sound of prose speech and rise into universal rhythm. I once heard him read Tennyson's "Break, Break, Break." The music of his intonation fitted the music of the poem.

Mr. Noyes is a sane poet. People accustomed to the stagey, long-haired poet are suprised to see a youngish man—clean-shaven, athletic, alert, smiling, standing easily upon the platform, and speaking poems as if he enjoyed it quite as much as two other [illegible] rowing and swimming. He seems to know all his poems by heart. The books are before him, but he rarely refers to them; he just runs on rhythmically, like a brook.

The poems he spoke at the Haymarket Meeting of the Poetry Society were: "The Old Grey Squirrel," "A Song of the Trawlers," "The Companion of the Mile," "An Attempt to Sketch a May Tree," "The Elfin Artist," "The Victory Dance," and a few of his delightful efforts to bring Touchstone to life in modern London, showing that he has humor as well as narrative power, and lyric fervor. Long after the recital was over I found myself repeating:

At Melford town, at Melford town, at little grey-roofed Melford town,
A long mile from Sudbury, upon the village green . . .

and

As I came home by Sudbury, by little red-roofed Sudbury. . . .

When I speak of Mr. Noyes as an Ambassador for Poetry, I speak by the book. This season, besides his lectures in London, he has visited, on behalf of the Poetry Society, Liverpool, Stoke-on-Trent, Clifton, Bath, and other cities, and from reports that I have read, he seems to be received everywhere with friendliness and fervor. If one could find an artist with the same fervor about painting as Mr. Noyes has about poetry, the condition of painting would improve. He has written many magazine articles, but the production and the propagation of poetry is the object of his days. He has even gone so far as to say that the sonnet may contain all the facts of life that are found in the long novel.

I suppose Mr. Noyes is quite willing that I should call him old-fashioned. Perhaps it would be simpler to say that he is wedded to the classical tradition and dislikes modern developments of Free Verse, and all things masquerading under the name of poetry, that do not scan, and rhyme, and sing themselves. In his latest volume he permits himself this "cheery sneer."

Come and see the silly clown that wears
a red rose!
Roses are green now, as everybody knows.

Once a poet, always a poet; but few moderns are such systematic pursuers of poetry as Alfred Noyes. He was writing it when he came down from Oxford, and he has published volumes regularly since his first success, "The Loom of Years," 1902, and the "Flower of Old Japan," a tale in verse that followed it in 1903. Some one has said of him, "He is quickly responsive, his song flows as easily as a thrush's after rain." That is perfectly true, and since that is essential Alfred Noyes, it is foolish to bewail that he has not the intellectual concentration, thought wrought into thought of, say, Alice Meynell. His muse has not changed much. Here is a stanza from his earliest book, "The Loom of Years":

For what had I to do with love
Of aught on earth that trod
When all the stars that wheeled above
Shone with the love of God?

Here is one from his latest book, "The Elfin Artist and Other Poems":

"If I could whisper you all I know,"
Said the Old Fool in the Wood,
"You'd never say that green leaves 'grow,'
You'd say, 'Ah, what a happy mood
The Master must be in today,
To think such thoughts.'
That's what you'd say."

Of all his works, the one that I like best, and that I can read again and again, with gusto, is "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern" wherein the great figures of Shakespeare's time appear, and talk, and sing, and play, and gossip. Well do I remember the joy I had in crooning the Mermaid yarns aloud to myself when they first appeared, serially, in the pages of Blackwood's Magazine. "ho has not been inspired by the idea of the Merchant Adventurers? Here is the beginning of a song about them:

Marchaunt Adventurers, chaunting at the windlass,
Early in the morning, we slipped from Plymouth Sound,
All for Adventure in the great New Regions,
All for Eldorado and to sail the world around.
Sing! the red of sun-rise ripples round the bows again!
Marchaunt Adventurers, O sing, we're outward bound,
All to stuff the sunset in our old black galleon,
All to seek the merchandise that no man ever found.

Here is the beginning of Section two of the "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern":

Some three nights later, thro' the thick brown fog
A link-boy, dropping flakes of crimson fire,
Flared to the door and, through its glowing frame,
Ben Jonson and Kit Marlowe, arm in arm,
Swaggered into the Mermaid Inn.

Would you like a glimpse of Shakespeare?

And, as he leaned to Drayton, droning thus,
I saw a light gleam of celestial mirth
Flit o'er the face of Shakespeare—scarce a smile—
A swift irradiation from within
As of a cloud that softly veils the sun.

And here is the conclusion of this galloping, rollicking, romantic, and sympathetic poem which ends on Raleigh:

Yet did they sail the seas
And, dazed with exceeding wonder,
Straight thro' the sunset-glory
Plunge into the dawn:
Leaving their home behind them,
By a road of splendor and thunder,
They came to their home in amazement
Simply by sailing on.

This bountiful and buoyant poet, this Ambassador for Poetry, divides his time between England and America. In 1913 he gave the Lowell Lectures in America on the "Sea in English Poetry." In 1914 he was elected to the Professorship of Modern English Literature at Princeton University. The authorities have released him from his duties for a year, for the nice reason that he has a long poem, which he must complete. Two other long poems are also clamoring for fulfillment. So he has left London for a lonely, and some think a lovely place on the South Coast of England, to loaf intellectually and rhythmically, and to complete these works. Enthusiasm, a real love for making verse, and teaching people how to speak it, keeps him at white heat, and there is also the pleasant reflection that he has sold 100,000 copies of the "Collected Edition" of his poems. Poets need encouragement. My friend, Alfred Noyes, has received it in full measure. I am delighted.

Q. R.

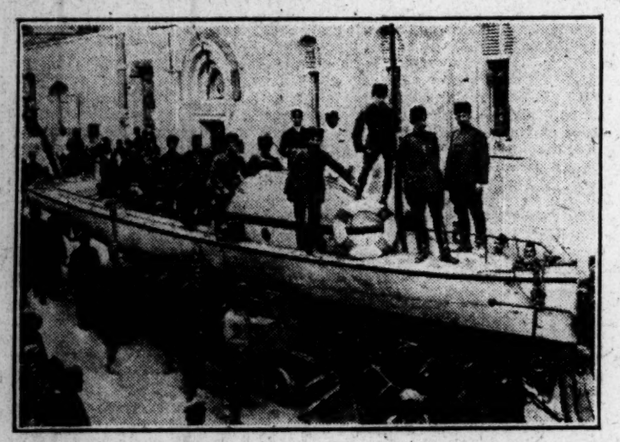
THE DEAD SEA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is the 19th of February. A little cavalcade, if such a grandiloquent word can be applied to people on donkeys and mules, issues from Jericho, taking the direction of the Dead Sea. Camel flowers, in great lavender sheets across the fields, send forth a dainty perfume, and spring is in the air, but on the heights of Judea the snow from the recent blizzard still lies in patches. It is an ideal time to cross the plain, as far as weather comfort is concerned, although as we progress we wish that the footing for the animals was more secure. The donkey drivers run beside us, shouting to the patient beasts.

A trail leads across the mountain brook, called the Wady Kelt, out upon the uncultivated plain to the sea. As we progress we can well understand what was meant by the "slime pits" mentioned in the Bible, among which the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah fled and fell on this very plain, for swamp succeeds swamp, and it is only with the greatest care that the animals are steered along the drier edges which border the trail. Here and there are evidences of the recent war, British steel helmets, piles of cartridges, lines of trenches and camp emplacements. What heroism to have endured the summer in this desolation, when all authorities had insisted that white men could not do it! And yet General Allenby, with the loyal aid of his staff, kept his troops here and at the word of command they were ready to advance to the complete conquest of the whole of Palestine.

Many flowers nod from the wayside, among them a deep purple iris with white markings, suggesting both a crocus and a small flag. The temptation to stop constantly has to be resisted, for now black clouds rise in the north and threaten a storm. We bend forward to reach the group of houses by the shore of the Dead Sea, where an encampment of British East Indian soldiers keeps guard. After two hours of travel we stand on the gravelly beach, marveling at the desolate beauty before us. Three cranes, which have been feeding among the rushes on the banks of the Jordan, fly toward the west. There is no seaweed, no vegetation along the shores of the sea itself, and no fish can live in it, except a very few close to the mouth of the Jordan or the few other streams which empty into the sea. Some tree trunks, washed down by the Jordan, line the beach. There is a collection of wooden buildings here which represents all that is left of an ambitious scheme of Jemal Pasha, the Turkish Governor of Palestine during the war. Here he founded in 1915 the port of Jedeideh (New Town), to act as headquarters for the shipping of wheat and other grains from east of the sea, from Kerak especially, and of salt from Jebel Usdum, or Sudum, a mountain southwest of the Dead Sea, which is about seven miles long and averages more than one mile wide, and consists almost entirely of pure, crystallized rock salt. At this im-

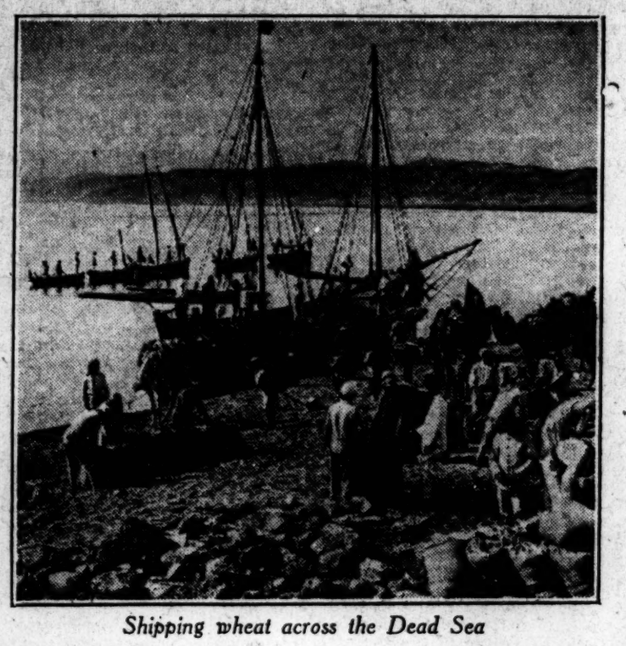


Turks transporting a motor boat across Jerusalem to the Dead Sea

provised port, during the time when the Turks had control of the Dead Sea, a small fleet of sail and row boats, and even some motor boats rode at anchor. Long trains of camels transported the bargoes of these boats to the Turkish troops fighting in Palestine.

One of the picturesque incidents of the war was the passage of a motor boat through the streets of Jerusalem on its way from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea. It was mounted upon a special wheeled platform drawn by many horses. One marvels that this could have been done at all, when one recalls the rough roads and the steep drop down into the valley of the Jordan to Jericho. The Turks, of course, were indebted to their allies, the Germans and Austrians, for the enterprise to carry out such a feat. One of these motor boats was not destroyed when the Turks were driven from Jericho and the Dead Sea. During military operations Gen. Louis Bols, General Allenby's chief-of-staff, made a hazardous trip down the Dead Sea in this launch to establish communications with the Arab sheiks at the southern end. He told the writer that a strong wind made navigation extremely difficult and it was only by exercising the greatest care that the return to the British lines could be effected.

Before us lies the body of water which the Bible calls "the sea of the plain," "the salt sea" or "the East sea," 46 miles long and from six to ten miles wide, with an area 400 miles square and a maximum depth of more than 1300 feet. Topographically its strangest feature is the fact that its surface lies 1300 feet below the surface of the Mediterranean, so that it is the most depressed sheet of water in the world. It is so saline, so dense and buoyant, that in swimming it is difficult to keep one's feet under water. One can float as though lying in bed, and, hoisting a sunshade, can read at one's ease or survey the landscape and seascape with complete comfort. On this February day, the water is quite cold and a searching wind draws down from the highlands of the north, so our party content themselves with wading along the beach before taking lunch indoors. The British East Indian troops set aside a place for us within one of the buildings and courteously ask after our wants, but their sense of caste prevents them from accepting any of our food. Most of the buildings are now empty. There was quite a settlement, comprising large granaries, a machine shop, a post office and quarters and so forth for the soldiers and sailors, but war is a great spendthrift, a prodigal waster, and the settlement is evidently going to ruin, unless some use is made of it soon.



Shipping wheat across the Dead Sea

To east and west rise the high mountains of Moab and of Judea respectively and southward the water loses itself in the sky, for there lies the desert. Geologists say that what is now the valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea must have sunk during some stupendous convulsion, attended probably by a great conflagration of bitumen or asphalt, which is found in this region in great quantities. In fact the Greeks and the Romans called the Dead Sea "Lake Asphalites." We picked up pieces of this bitumen in many places on this trip. It is further asserted that the Dead Sea once reached up the Jordan valley as far as Mt. Hermon. Whatever the geological facts may be, it is certain that this whole region is one of the most curious in the world. What, for instance, becomes of the vast amount of water which flows into this huge, land-locked lake? There is no outlet. It is calculated that the Jordan, the Jabok and other small streams and springs pour some 6,500,000 tons of water into the Dead Sea daily, most, if not all, of it fresh. What a loss to this dry and thirsty land! Evaporation claims it all, while the land needs it. It is impossible to visit this region without speculating as to its possibilities and hoping for the best.

In the afternoon our donkeys and mules, with the attendant boys running beside them, turn gladly toward Jericho. The desolate plain has taken on different colors; the Mountains of Moab wear their afternoon mantle, in which the greens and blues have faded out and the violets are spreading their gentle shades; thin lines of smoke rise from the tents of the nomadic Bedouins; a rider drives some cattle before him toward the town; there are camel trains plodding along the highway which leads to Allenby Bridge over the Jordan, and flocks of goats are being driven into inclosures to be milked. As a last significant touch to our return into Jericho a huge motor truck, driven by a dark-visaged Indian, clatters through the main street loudly tooting its horn. This represents the power of order and progress which has since been given the mandate over Palestine for its good, under the sanction of the nations of the world.

Concerning Jade in China

The high standing of jade is no modern thing. The primitive weights and measures of the Chinese world were computed from jade tubes, and the earliest bars or intervals of music known to that nation were determined by hollow bamboo canes of accurate length, afterward made in jade tubes having stops within to be pulled out at the will of the player.

The Spaniards and the Mexicans have as great respect for the stone as the Chinese, and they make great use of it. The Chinese value their jade carvings so highly that they cannot often be prevailed upon to part with them.

When an unusually large piece of jade is found in China, there is called a council of artists to determine into what shape it had best be carved, as owing to its extreme hardness, the form selected must follow somewhat the outline indicated by the natural formation of the specimen.

The artist chosen to perform the delicate task is not altogether to be envied. It is true that if he succeeds he will be highly honored and rewarded, but success depends upon his work being approved after it has been subjected to public criticism for a whole year. If, at the end of that time, his work should be condemned, his reputation as an artist is irretrievably lost.

The task itself is no light one. With a thin piece of finely tempered brass wire, the artist may work for a week without having anything to show. Twenty years have not been considered too long for a single piece of carving.

A WINDOW IN SPAIN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In the garden beneath my window—and lovely is the garden—are many palms, and the faint whisper of a wind that breathes this way dips the long leaf boughs of some of them so gently, so gracefully, that scenes of Egyptian girls doing obeisance with their outstretched arms and fans, as a ruler or a conqueror passes, light upon the fancy. There is a larger palm in the middle of the group; it has a dignity of width and spread of leaf differing from the rest. The palms with the long and narrow leaves quivering in the breeze are near, and there are many more beyond.

And down and along the sides of our garden are noble walks with towering trees that make a shade always. Some are white barked trees with long and drooping leaves—the eucalyptus, seen more in Spain than in most other parts, it seems, and some are firs and some are pines, and apart, in a certain loneliness, there is a cypress for solemnity which encourages the tranquil mood which should hold us as we pace and ponder in such a pleasaunce. Long avenues are framed by these tall trees, shadows and golden bars of sun lying across the path, and here is a summer house all white and clean, seats within, and a well with the winding ropes and an ivied garden tower beyond to rest the eyes upon as one sits and thinks there.

In these moist shades there are blooms on boughs, such flowers I never have seen save in this garden in southern Spain, and in the gardens of Seville. There are bells of a Venetian red the name of which is hibiscus. And there are globes of an orange tint with scarlet veins and pretty petals trembling, blooming, known by the name of tulipan. Out in this spacious garden amid the avenues and walks are shrubbed masses. Orange trees and lemon trees abound, with the fruits and the blooms beside each other, and in every place and by the steps leading to the terraces are scenting magenta masses. And farther there is a whitened wall upon which bogambillas in their imperial purple, matchless among all creeper shades, make a show of glory. Amid the shrubs and the flaming geraniums, possessed of such a scarlet as grows best in Spain which so much loves carmine, are foams of white iris in cool contrast, petals curling and so fine in a waxen purity. Broad splashes of a lilac tint that are made in sundry places, and here and there are roses also. Herbage of every shade of green fills the spaces, with marguerites and many other flowers, in most prodigal abundance. Sunshine sparkles over all, while swallows dart in the blue above, and thrushes make their songs in groves. It is beautiful.

On the tops of the tallest trees on the southward side of my Spanish garden there is a feathered colony, long and slender birds of white that we would call egrets, or resneros as the natives say. At the dawn they fly away, and feed in the distant fields, and at the setting of the sun, home they float again. In the deepening gloom they lapse into tranquility, one proud chief of them perching on the very topmost twig in great content until the last of the light has gone.

Beyond the trees is the place of Pedro, who builds boats, builds them in the open and builds them well, with pride in his craftsmanship. It is pleasant to sit by Pedro making ships, and conjure a vision of Columbus who started out from over there, beyond the hidden bay over Tarfia way, where Nelson fought Trafalgar. This is a place for building ships, and thinking of them.

Women from the cottages by the roads and lanes come to the little brook near by where Pedro builds, and in the running water they wash the linens and the cloths they bring with them, their babies crooning meantime in the shade of bushes where they have laid them.

Across the garden, as I look over it from my window, is a glorious bay, sunlight dancing on the waters. An island rests amid this sea, and near it are peculiar ships which one learns are Norwegian craft. Porpoises leap from everywhere in this bay. Then beyond are giant vessels, come from far eastern places some of them, and some from England, and again a few from Africa. And over there by the southward way, looking from this window, are, veritably, the shores of Africa itself, Ceuta, once of the Moors, just in view, with a coast that leads on to Tangier round the bend.

But beyond all this is a grander thing. There is a monstrous rock rising sheer from the sea in an amazing ponderance. Nothing in the world like it. Lion-shaped it is with a grand, a noble head and main, and, couchant, it lies there in splendid tranquillity, the lion's tail stretching out to Europa Point. This is a sign of empire, and a guardianship of waters. This is Gibraltar.

In the darkness of the evening, sweet scents float in the air. I look out from this my Spanish window. I see a lacework of lights bordering the base of Gibraltar, its majestic form discernible in black against the violet of the sky. Now and then a warning light flashes from Europa Point. This is the evening hour. From a room below comes faintly to the ears sweet music, the soft smooth sounds of Granados' dance, "Andalucia."

Australia's Artesian Wealth

Australia's vast underground water supply, which has only been tapped by isolated artesian bores, will be investigated by Sir Edgeworth David, professor of geology at Sydney University. He will travel into inland Australia and will be accompanied by his colleague, Prof. Walter Howchin of Adelaide University, and by Capt. S. A. White, the distinguished ornithologist and explorer.

One of the important points in their itinerary will be the valley of the Fincke River, 180 miles northwest of Oodnadatta. At this spot there is an ancient glacier deposit which has been traced westward over 400 miles into the Townsend range of Western Australia. Professor David points out that the remarkable feature of these glacial deposits is their proximity to the tropics—they are near latitude 26 degrees to 25½ degrees south. They were probably formed at the same time as the Greta coal beds in the West Maitland district of New South Wales. At the period of the formation of the Greta coal fields there was an immense ice era. A. Gibb Maitland, the government geologist of Western Australia, believes that the glacial beds are far newer than the evidences of ice action in the coal measures. They may belong to a period altogether later than that of the development of the great artesian basin of Australia, which in turn is much more recent than the coal measures of New South Wales.

ETON VS. HARROW

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The meeting of Eton and Harrow in their annual cricket match at Lords is much more than the opposition of 22 picked boys from the two chief English schools in the national summer pastime. It is an institution, one of the great institutions of the country, just as much as is the varsity boat race between Oxford and Cambridge, or Henley regatta. The actual play is interesting enough—here one has the opportunity of seeing the commencement of many a great cricketing career—but it is not nearly so absorbing as the dress display of the womenfolk, the renewal of friendships formed years ago in boyhood's days, the "picnicing" and the "rags" between young riyals in shiny silk "toppers."

The match which has just been concluded was the ninety-second of which complete records have been preserved and incidentally the eighth in succession which Harrow has lost. It is strange that little is known of the origin of the rivalry at cricket between the two schools. The earliest record of any such match is in the Vaughan Library at Harrow where on the margin of an MS collection of verses is the intimation:

"Tom Lloyd Feb. 1801: In a cricket match between the Eton and Harrow boys, Tom Lloyd beat the Harrow boys off his own bat in one innings. . . ."

A record dated four years later shows that Lord Byron participated in the game but, evidently his success was distinctly limited. One of the most famous products of Harrow is the Hon. F. S. Jackson, who subsequently was to captain his country's side against Australia in the test matches. There has been no more distinguished cricketer than he. The triumph he enjoyed in the defeat of Eton in 1888 is commemorated for all time in a school song, the verse of which is:

Ten score to make or yield her
Shall Eton save the match?
Bowl, bowler! Go it, fielder!
Catch, wicket-keeper, catch!
Our vain attempts controlling,
They drive the leather—no!
A gentleman's a-bowling
And down the wickets go.

The highest honor any schoolboy can attain in the world of sport is to obtain a score of 100 in the Eton and Harrow match. A feat of this kind, it may be imagined, even during a whole century, has been very rare indeed. But though defeated on the most recent occasion Harrow provided such a hero in L. G. Crawley. When everything was going against his side this boy played coolly and confidently and defied the opposition until he had made 103 and thus enabled Harrow to make a fight of it, instead of—as at one period appeared likely—their going down to ignominious defeat. Crawley's gallant effort will be recalled a century hence, for it will be writ large in Eton-Harrow cricket annals.

Treasures of the Amazon

An indication of the extent of the unexplored riches contained in the great forests bordering the world's mightiest river, the Amazon, may be gathered from the fact that there is practically no limit to the supply of gutta percha to be obtained there from the balata tree, although until the last few years the Brazilians did not know the gum-producing qualitites of the balata, and cut down the trees freely for firewood and building material. The balata grows in great abundance near Para and along the Amazon and its tributaries for thousands of miles.

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REGULATION OF WATER SUPPLY

Proposed Board Would Provide State Control of All Hydro Power Sources — Efficiency and Low Cost Should Follow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The people of the State of California, led by some of the most prominent municipal, county and state officials, and by private individuals of prominence from San Diego to San Francisco, have inaugurated a campaign to create a state water power board, which shall take forever from all corporations and individuals the control of the water supply and hydro-electric development and distribution throughout the State.

There will be placed upon the ballot at the next general election a constitutional amendment providing for the establishment of such a board. The credit of the State is to be behind the project, with a limit of $500,000,000 placed on the funds to be made available for this purpose. The committee which has been at work for more than two months drafting the plan of procedure and the amendment, has issued a statement, in which it outlines the proposed provisions as follows:

"Creation of the California Water Power Board, of five members, four to be appointed by the Governor; the director of the state board of public works to serve, ex-officio, as the fifth member, the board being empowered to carry out the provisions of this amendment.

"Procedure by which cities, towns, irrigation, water, reclamation or public utility districts, acting singly or in groups, may enter into contracts with the board for the purpose of constructing works and supplying of hydro-electric energy, or both, the contracting political subdivisions agreeing to purchase hydro-electric energy, or water, thus developed, at rates which will repay to the State the principal, interest, operation and maintenance charges for such a service in 50 years.

"Issuance and sale by the board of state bonds to the extent of the funds required as contracts are executed, and the use of funds thus obtained for construction work. Ultimate state credit available for this use is limited to $500,000,000, which credit is progressively pledged only as funds are needed for actual construction. No burdens of either interest or principal will be assumed by the State, except as the discharge of these obligations is assured from the earnings of reclaimed water or power. Bond interest rates are limited to 6 per cent.

"State assistance for political subdivisions in obtaining their own distribution systems for both water and hydro-electric power."

Origin of Movement

The movement for state development and ownership of the state's water and water power, originated largely in the smaller cities and the agricultural communities. Both Los Angeles and San Francisco for some years have been operating such utilities with marked success, but it is beyond the financial power of many cities and towns and most agricultural districts to provide themselves with water sources and distribution systems, or with hydro-electric power plants and distribution lines, even where such power is easily available. Thus, under the leadership of men interested in public utilities and state ownership in all parts of the state, the campaign started.

It is estimated that 9,000,000 horsepower of hydro-electric energy is stored in California's mountain streams; about 2,000,000 horsepower has been developed and is now in use. Private corporations have filed on water rights, including part of the 2,000,000 horsepower above mentioned, a total of about 7,000,000 horsepower. "Should these private corporations succeed in getting all these water-power sites," says the committee in charge of the proposed amendment, "California will be at the mercy of a small group of bankers who control the 'Big Four' of the power companies, who would then hold more political and economic power than did ever the Southern Pacific Railroad in its strongest days."

The committee, in explaining the necessity for state control of the water power and water supply sources of the state, says, in part:

"The California water and water power act will enable the people of California to develop, own and use their own water and their own power. The necessity of state action has been indicated by public bodies which have investigated and reported on the underlying problem of water and power shortage. The California State Railroad Commission, in a special report to the Governor, in which it summarized the findings of the water emergency conference, estimated that $1,500,000,000 must be spent in California on hydro-electric and irrigation development in the next 10 years. Estimates by representatives of the power companies as to expenditures necessary for the 10-year period vary from $1,000,000,000 to $2,000,000,000. Private companies are endeavoring to finance this work on the basis of interest rates from 2 to 3 per cent higher than the rates the public would have to pay under this amendment."

Commission's Report

"In its reports to the Governor, the Railroad Commission said:

"'We believe that the time is past when the state as a whole can afford to sit by and wait for the occasional development of its resources by individuals. The problem as a whole must be solved by the state as such, and it is our thought that now is the time for a comprehensive program to be outlined. This the state can do through its power in the enactment of laws and its ability to aid in financing.'"

"The men who have associated themselves in this undertaking believe that this statement of the Railroad Commission was and is warranted. The ends sought by the measure prepared, therefore, are:

"To place the credit of the state behind public development and the use of hydro-electric energy and water, at rates which will attract population and industry to the state, and supply consumers at the lowest possible cost.

"A system by which development will keep pace with demand and by which construction will be paid for out of water and power earnings, without additional taxation.

"Immediate and permanent relief from water and power shortage, stagnation, waste and high rates now paid by householders, farmers and manufacturers.

"This is not an urban, rural, northern nor southern movement. It is a project for the whole of California in which California hopes to lead the way for other states."

Among the nearly half a hundred members of the committee which formulated the project, and for whom the state legislative bureau drafted the proposed amendment, are men widely known in municipality and county affairs throughout the state.

The powers given to the proposed California Water and Power Board are as broad as those given the United States Reclamation Board, which has spent upward of $100,000,000 in construction of 28 federal projects, and has built such works as the Roosevelt and Elephant Butte dams. The board is patterned along the lines of the federal reclamation board, and will serve virtually the same purpose locally.

LIVELY FIGHT OVER SEAT IN SENATE

Democrats Charge "Whitewash" in Ford-Newberry Decision and Progressives' Attitude Causes Republicans to Worry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The determination of the Republican leaders to dispose of the Ford-Newberry case without further ado and to give Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, a clean bill and a clear title to his seat in the Senate, is expected to precipitate one of the liveliest debates of recent times in the United States Senate.

Under the action taken last week when the sub-committee, of which Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, was chairman, decided to close the inquiry and report in favor of complete exoneration of the Michigan Senator, the full committee will consider the report next Thursday with indications that the sub-committee will be sustained, and the recommendation to sustain Mr. Newberry forthwith sent to the Senate for final action.

It is indicated now that the Republican leaders are counting on a majority of the rank and file of their party to sustain the report, but the attitude of several progressives who view with disfavor the summary way in which the proceedings were closed, is causing some concern as it is indicated that these progressive senators, who regard political corruption as one of the biggest national issues today, will make common cause with the Democrats, who were highly indignant at the closing of the investigation in such an offhand manner at the behest of the Republican Party leaders. It is the contention of the minority that the inquiry was closed before all the evidence had been put on the record.

When the vote is taken this week, the full committee will have met just twice and spent a total of not more than four hours in consideration of the Michigan contest. Democrats point out that there has been no oral argument of the case in open meeting by attorneys for the opposing sides. B. F. Emery, office manager of the Newberry campaign committee, and the man at whose door all of the important witnesses at the hearings consistently laid the onus of exclusive acquaintance with the essential details of the campaign organization's finances, will not have been heard.

Whatever Mr. Emery, whose name became a byword of the investigation in connection with the phrase "Only Mr. Emery knows about that," really knows about the missing records of the campaign committee, the explanation for the large sums of cash it handled, or the sources of the various campaign contributions, will not be in the possession of the committee or of the Senate when they decide on the validity of Senator-Newberry's possession of his seat. Mr. Newberry himself will not have been heard, and no denial will have been had from him of the allegations of the Ford attorneys. These are the contentions made by Democratic senators as they prepare to give battle on the floor of the Senate.

All of these points were brought up by minority members of the Elections Committee in the sessions of the sub-committee, and all were summarily dismissed by the majority.

The minority members hold that there has been a deliberate effort on the part of the majority to rush through a report "whitewashing" Newberry, and to deny the committee opportunity to give the case adequate consideration.

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NATION'S FINANCES APPROACH NORMAL

Governor of New York Federal Reserve Bank, Defending Its Policy During the War, Says Brighter Times Are Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A forecast of "brighter times ahead" was made by Benjamin Strong, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, testifying before the joint agricultural commission yesterday.

Governor Strong has taken up the glove thrown down by John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, in his charges against the New York Reserve Bank as exercising a detrimental effect on the finances of the country during the period of inflation and subsequent collapse. He appeared for a first hearing in defense of his administration yesterday and indicated that his testimony would be "extensive and comprehensive." In explaining the policy of the New York Reserve Board he analyzed the credit conditions of the period since the beginning of the war, and stated that at the present time conditions appear to have passed well into the later stages of readjustment, and are tending toward stability.

Symptoms of Recovery

There are definite symptoms of recovery, he said, which should be enough to offset the persistent atmosphere of unjustified gloom. He based his forecast on figures recently obtained from basic industries all over the country and from reports issued by government departments. He finds promises of recovery from the depression of the past months in several conditions; notably the tendency toward easier interest rates for money, advance in the demand for market values of outstanding government certificates, the lowered prices of basic commodities, which are less than 4 per cent above the 1913 average, and the increased volume of retail trade in the east. He also mentioned the increase in business in the woolen and cotton industries, in the milling of wheat flour and in the building trades since a year ago as "straws to show which way the wind blows."

Returning to the question of the policies of the New York Reserve Bank, which, as the main clearing house of the country has an admitted influence over all other regions, Governor Strong declared that he desired to "meet Mr. Williams on his own ground and to pursue this matter to a definite and final conclusion."

"Mr. Williams' statements are of great consequence to the Federal Reserve Board," he asserted, "and we do not intend to let the record remain as misleading as it is now."

Fault of the War

Governor Strong challenged the statement that "high interest rates exist in New York for the definite purpose of enticing money from other sections," which Mr. Williams made before the committee. These interest rates, he declared, were rendered necessary by war conditions. Inflation of currency and undue expansion of credit, two evils which have been laid at the door of the Federal Reserve Board, were inevitable consequences of war conditions, which were necessitated by the enormous spending activity of the government as balanced against the inadequate saving capacity of the people.

"The only thing that would have prevented expansion during the war period," he said, "would have been for the public to have economized more rigidly in its demands on labor and goods, thus releasing them for the conduct of the war. A great part of the expansion during the war I believe to have been necessary and defensible. It is not a question of the best policy in a time like that; it is the choice of evils. The charge frequently made that the cause of inflation was increase in bank deposits and circulating medium is not justified. The fierce competition for labor and material for immediate delivery was a more immediate cause. Also, you cannot pin the blame upon one or two interdependent agencies such as the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury. Their policies were interwoven from the beginning. The greater responsibility for war finance rests, in the final analysis, on the Secretary of the Treasury.

Crisis Seen Beforehand

"Prices really were the controlling feature, and the Federal Reserve Board was the victim. We could not eliminate the competition of the civil population with the government. Our policy during the war was to discriminate between loans for essential industries and those for needless expenditures."

The New York directors saw the 1920 crash coming as early as August, 1918, he stated, and took steps to meet it, by doing everything possible to prevent further expansion. Then in 1920 consumption halted while production continued, with the inevitable damming up all along the line and consequent pressure on the banking system to carry producers over the crisis when production, too, had to stop.

This period of declining prices Governor Strong characterized as "the most difficult we have experienced." The New York directors, he stated, adopted a policy designed to encourage extension of credit by member banks in an effort to tide over those suffering from the strain. The question of "goodness of credit" was an important one at this time. "We encouraged extension of credit with a judicious increase in rates," said the witness.

During the readjustment period, he explained, debts were paid up by member banks, which then turned to competition in lending money, forcing down the discount rates.

GREETING OF OLD PLYMOUTH TO NEW

Deputy Mayor of Plymouth, England, Declares Friendship of Two Towns Should Symbolize That of the Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts — That the friendship between the old Plymouth of England and the Plymouth of America, now observing its tercentenary, may be symbolic of the friendship between the two great nations of which these towns are a part, was the hope expressed by Isaac Foot, deputy mayor of Plymouth, England, speaking at a community meeting here. Without this friendship the peace of the world is impossible, he declared, as he voiced the greetings of the community from which the Pilgrims set out 300 years ago.

The meeting was held on Cole's Hill on the pageant field; townspeople and visitors filling the stands to hear the message of the deputy mayor, who has been the guest of Plymouth since the observances were opened by the visit of the President. Chimes, for which the citizens of Plymouth, England, subscribed a part, called the people together.

Opening his address with an expression of his pleasure in bringing the message of old Plymouth, Mr. Foot cited the names of many daring mariners of Plymouth, but declared: "Amongst those we are proud to reckon the Pilgrims, who in the providence of God, sailed from Plymouth there and found their way to Plymouth here." While in old Plymouth he said, the Pilgrims were treated with kindness and courtesy, "and now, after the passing of 300 years, I come to wish you well and to tell you how great is our pride in your achievement and our joy in your success. Between your town and mine there is nothing but the sea.

"But you have taught me to think of the sea, not as a moat defensive to our house, but as the great high road of friendship, along which your troopships came to bring timely succor in the hours of our bitter need. The bonds which were strong before were made indissoluble by sacrifice in a common cause.

"May the friendship between your town and mine be but a symbol of the enduring friendship between our two countries. Apart from the friendship of England and America the peace of the nations is impossible. Given that friendship, there is some hope and guarantee of aiding this stricken world. Between two great and proud nations there must from time to time arise points of political difference. It is our business not so much to root out these differences but to lose sight of them in the greatness of our common opportunity. Greater than the interests of America, greater than the interests of the British Empire, are the interests of the world. The main lesson of the war is that the world is one and that if one nation suffers, sooner or later all suffer. It is in the interests of free men that there should be freedom everywhere.

"May your town and mine flourish together. May the ties which unite us never be severed. Mine is a pilgrimage of sentiment, an embassy of goodwill. As the fathers of my town greeted yours 300 years ago, so I greet you again and wish you Godspeed."

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"Where style originates and emanates"
Special prices now prevailing on summer Apparel
WOMEN'S and MISSES' SUITS, WRAPS, DRESSES and MILLINERY

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THEATER MEETING HAS SIGNIFICANCE

American Managers Will Come Together for First Time Following Actors' Plan to Enforce Equity Shop Generally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"For the first time in the history of the theater in this country, the theatrical managers are going to attempt to get together, not to form a combination, but simply as one large, friendly family, in order to discuss and adjust the problems," said Alfred Aarons to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. It was Mr. Aarons who sent out the call for the managers' convention which is to be held here August 15 to 20.

"Heretofore the managerial interests in the theatrical profession, through petty jealousies or otherwise, have been the victims of their own follies in many ways, have been imposed upon by reason of their individual weakness, when their collective strength would have been their armor to prevent such imposition, and their sword to obtain their just rights."

The managers' convention is considered especially significant because it follows the Actors Equity Association's announcement that it will enforce the Equity Shop this season. The convention is approved by such managers as David Belasco, who wrote to Mr. Aarons:

"This movement should have been inaugurated years ago. Let me know if I can be of any service in any way. I shall be very happy to cooperate."

"The time has come when managers who produce attractions and those who play them must get together and stand together," said Henry W. Savage. "There are vital problems to discuss, local and general conditions to analyze, abuses to overcome and clearly equitable rights to maintain. There must be thorough unity and understanding."

Managers Welcome Plan

Sam H. Harris, president of the Producing Managers Association, now arbitrating with Equity Association over the Equity Shop, welcomes the idea of "cementing a better understanding between the men who play attractions and those who produce them."

Ligon Johnson, attorney for the Managers Protective Association, of which Mark Klaw is president, and Lee Shubert, vice-president, said that his organization is decidedly in favor of the convention. Nathan Appel, secretary of the Combination Theatrical Managers Association of the United States and Canada, sent word that every endeavor would be made by its members, who represent 2101 one-night stands, to help.

After steps have been taken to effect a permanent national organization, the vital subjects of the theatrical business will be taken up; unfair legislation and "all unfair demands from all sources whatsoever;" railway transportation, labor conditions and the question of wages. Each manager is warned that "without such improvements, he knows that he cannot much longer continue to keep his playhouse open; that he cannot continue to give his fellow townspeople the amusement and entertainment they crave."

Equity Causes Trouble

"And right here," said Mr. Aarons, "is where the public is interested in this coming convention. The people must have entertainment, and the organizers of this meeting realize that only by and through a better understanding among those connected with the business can this necessity continue to be adequately supplied."

While wage questions have been troubling the managers, the action of Equity on the Equity Shop is the added burden which has made the managers see that "at last they must get together with the little fellows out in the provinces." What the out-of-town managers would be compelled to submit to from September on, either to employ all Equity companies or all companies without an Equity member, has caused the New York managers to try to see if by a national concerted action they cannot force a reconsideration upon Equity's part, not only of its present demands upon managers not members of the Producing Managers Association, but of its not concealed purpose to force the Equity Shop upon those now exempt.

Stage Hand Agreement

The agreement with the stage hands expires September 1. This was much in their favor, but they made further demands, which were to be discussed here this week. With arrangements for the convention practically completed the proposed meeting was postponed to a time to be decided by the convention.

The question of touring companies will be taken up with the railway executives, who have been invited to attend.

It is said the American Federation of Musicians has been invited to send representatives to discuss the labor wage question. In the theater music situation it was learned yesterday that a committee from Local 310 came to the managers and offered to continue to play at the present wage. The house managers insisted upon a 20 per cent cut and further refused to deal with the committee, as Local 310 has been expelled from the American Federation of Musicians. The managers claim that the musicians have struck, but the musicians declare that they were locked out. At the headquarters of the federation it was said that the federation could take no action.

Musicians' Dispute

"You can state," it was said, "that the federation will never readmit Local 310. There will be a new local. The council is now in session with a committee of members from the old local who wish to enter the new one.

"Until that new local is formed we of the federation can do nothing. Nine-tenths of the members of the old local have voted to ask, and have asked, for the resignations of the present officers. They refused. Whether the members who want the new local can get them out of office or get control of the local's building remains to be seen."

It is said that the Metropolitan, the Symphony and the other theater orchestras are due to announce cuts in the salary scale and that the question is one that will be taken up in the convention. Meanwhile, for the first time, the Broadway manager may hire and dismiss any musician he wishes and pay him what he pleases.

WORKERS FORCED TO FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Buyers of farms are now in a better position than during the past year to make the initial cash payment, according to a recent announcement by the Strout Farm Agency. The average man is now in a position to pay $1000 more than during the winter and spring. Questionnaires from the agency have been sent out by hundreds of thousands to prospective buyers, containing the inquiry as to the amount of cash available for the first payment. Since last fall, the answers showed a steady decrease in the amount, but about the middle of June there was a considerable increase, and this has been getting better ever since. "There is an overwhelming demand for low-priced, easy payment farms, three-quarters of which is due to the men who have been forced out of the cities by industrial depression and unemployment, but most of these men seem to have more money than they had before," said Mr. Strout. "Until recently, buyers with $5000 cash or more were scarce, and our men searched the country to find equipped farms that could be bought for $3000, $1000, or even $500 down."

FROM THE AVENUE AT NINTH
Announcing the
P-B CLEARANCE SALE
Our stocks and our prices and our qualities conform with our theory that a clearance sale to be mutually profitable must be mutually helpful. Wearables for Men, Women and Children suitable for summer and fall have been substantially reduced.
Parker-Bridget Co.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Closed Saturdays July and August
NATIONALLY KNOWN STORE

CHURCH COUNCIL FOR DISARMAMENT

Appeal Is Issued Broadcast for Education on Need of Disarmament, That Constructive Tasks of Peace May Prosper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has written to President Harding expressing its profound satisfaction in his calling of an international conference to consider limitation of armament and promising its support to the step, and in keeping with this promise it has issued an appeal to the federations of churches and associations of ministers in 175 of the leading cities of the country, urging them to carry on a vigorous educational campaign on disarmament. The appeal reads:

"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, through its commission on international justice and good will, desires to express to you its profound satisfaction in your invitation to other nations to join in a conference on the limitation of armaments.

"We rejoice in the step thus taken and earnestly hope that it may lead to some concerted plan by which general disarmament may be brought about. We are convinced that this action would be of incalculable significance in making larger funds available for the constructive tasks of peace, in removing suspicion and misunderstanding among the nations, in abolishing war and in promoting international good will and brotherhood.

"In declaring our conviction on this great moral issue, we are confident that we are voicing the sentiment of the overwhelming majority in all of the 30 denominations that comprise the Federal Council. At the meeting of the whole council last December, attended by official representatives of all these churches, action was taken urging our government to cooperate fully with the governments of the world for the achievement of general disarmament. Similar action has been taken independently by practically all official church assemblies since that time. Beyond any question the religious forces of the nation are united in their desire to secure the early adoption, both nationally and internationally, of a thorough-going policy for the limitation of armaments.

"We are, therefore, grateful to you for the step you have taken, pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to arouse the mind of the people to the moral principles that are at stake, and assure you that your action is supported by our united prayer that the coming conference may result in rich blessing to mankind."

SCHOOLS TO HOUSE LIBRARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—Establishment of a library branch in every public school building in San Diego is planned by the city school superintendent and the library department.

MEYER'S SHOPS
"The Store With a Smile"
1331 F Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
From— TAILORING
To— READY-MADE
Manufacturers of Men's Clothes have been producing such perfectly cut and tailored garments that we decided to sponsor a hand-finished "ready-made," and dollar-for-dollar the patron is being better served. Every garment must measure up to our standard—
"Tailored Clothes —For Men— READY TO WEAR"

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The Annual August Sale of Furs
NOW IN PROGRESS
An exhibit and sale of authentic 1921-22 Fur Coats and Pieces

S. Kann Sons Co.
"THE BUSY CORNER" PENNA. AVE. AT 8TH ST.
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A Sale of
Summer Furniture
is now in progress
ON OUR FOURTH FLOOR
Featuring splendid qualities in comfortable lawn benches, chairs, rockers, lawn swings, etc.
At New Lower Prices
DO NOT MISS IT!

CHARGES ANSWERED BY INDIAN BUREAU

Statements That American Indians Are Denied Citizenship and Reservations Are Overstaffed Are Declared Untrue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Bureau of Indian Affairs, acting in behalf of the United States Government, is not the jail keeper, but the protector of the Indian race now living on government reservations. It has not followed a policy of "segregation," but has encouraged its wards to leave the reservations whenever they wish. And finally, instead of "perpetuating and encouraging savagery" the bureau has established a system of Indian schools which have been declared by Dr. Samuel Eliot of Boston, a well-known educator, to be models for every American community. This is the answer of high officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in repudiating the charges of maladministration and despotism made on the floor of the House last week by M. Clyde Kelly (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kelly included in his vehement attack specific points as to the number of people employed by the bureau, the denial of citizenship to Indians and results of the government's policy of protection, which are unequivocally declared to be false.

Low Salaries Paid

According to latest figures at the Bureau of Indian Affairs, between 5000 and 6000 people are employed, instead of the 15,000 which Mr. Kelly quotes in support of his contention that the bureau exists for the purpose stated of giving support to a large number of people at large salaries. It is stated authoritatively that the salaries paid employees of the bureau are the lowest in any government department, with an average stipend of $1200 a year. Half of those employed are Indians, who are paid on the same wage scale as white workers.

The bureau characterizes Congressman Kelly as "misguided" in his attempts to get larger independence for the Indian. The only control exercised is over property, it is said, and the inhabitants of the reservations have full liberty to leave at any time and to engage in any business. Of the 300,000 Indians now in this country, less than 200,000 are under federal jurisdiction, and the bureau has followed a policy of encouraging the enterprising Indian to leave the reservation and strike out for himself. But where this policy is carried too far, and where the Indian has in some instances been given patent in fee over land, he is often the victim of shrewd business interests which deprive him of his ownership, according to officials who defend the policy of the bureau.

Land Filched from Indians

Records show that 90 per cent of the Indians who once were landowners are at present without an acre, poverty-stricken, and in some cases homeless, because of inability to protect their own interests. In 1908, for instance, the Indians in Oklahoma were granted ownership of 19,000,000 acres of land, of which all but 3,000,000 has been filched away from them by land promoters and big business interests, according to the records.

These statistics are quoted as evidence to show that the average Indian, working absolutely "on his own" is the prey of unscrupulous interests. Behind the recent attacks on the bureau, its officials claim, they detect the insidious workings of these same interests who have for years, it is alleged, worked by fair means and foul to get the Indians, some of whom are wealthy, beyond reach of government protection in order to exploit them for their own interests. They admitted that Mr. Kelly was quite probably unaware of the conditions existing near the Indian reservations and of the many attempts being made to "fleece" the Indian attempting to set up independently in farming and business, but it is insisted that he was nevertheless acting as the "innocent tool" of unscrupulous interests.

Among the charges made by Mr. Kelly was the one that the bureau worked to prevent qualified Indians from attaining citizenship. In answer to this officials point to the fact that two-thirds of the Indians are citizens, and that the remaining third have made no effort to take advantage of the privilege open to them. As soon as they wish to become citizens, the bureau stands ready to help them by all the means in its power, it was claimed. It was also pointed out that Mr. Kelly's charges of ingratitude to Indian soldiers are made in apparent ignorance of the fact that by special act of Congress citizenship was granted to all Indian service men.

The bureau defended with equal vigor its efforts to establish an adequate system of schools for Indian children. "Everything possible has been done with the limited funds allowed for this purpose," it was said at headquarters. It is declared impossible to build a few large schools instead of widely scattered small ones, as advocated by Mr. Kelly, because of the extent of territory.

COOPERATION FOR FOREST PROBLEMS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Cooperation between the states and the federal government in the work of solving problems created by the white pine blister rust is planned by state agencies and the United States Department of Agriculture. At a recent meeting of cooperators with the government, resolutions were adopted urging foresters, timberland owners and the public to join in checking the rust. The conference recommended that larger state appropriations be made for control; that there be increased contribution of cooperative funds from communities and individuals; that prompt action be taken in white pine states to protect the supply; that the need of research be emphasized. It was also urged that $200,000 be added to the federal appropriation of $100,000 for education, administration and eradication, this money to be handled in cooperation with individual states on a dollar-for-dollar basis. A conference with the government agencies will be held in Washington on August 18.

EIGHT-CENT SUGAR MAY FOLLOW TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Eight cent sugar before the end of the present season is seen by a sugar expert here who is inclined to think that while the proposed Fordney tariff of 2 cents a pound on sugar will mean a higher price to the consumer, it will not go much above that figure. The United States, he says, will soon be sending large quantities of sugar to Germany and Russia and that will naturally put up prices.

The United States, he adds, does not produce enough for her own consumption anyway, although last year Louisiana growers produced about 380,000 tons of cane sugar and the beet growers about 2,125,000,000 pounds of beet sugar. It was not the planters who profited by the big rise in sugar prices in 1920, but the speculators. The producers claim that sugar is selling below cost of production and they are the ones urging the tariff, he says. He is inclined to think it will at least stabilize the market.

WAGE REDUCTION OFFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Willingness to accept a wage reduction of 15 cents an hour is expressed in a proposed agreement sent to employing firms by electricians' union, No. 99. The agreement would provide for the same hours and working conditions, but drop the scale from $1.15 to $1. The employers have not accepted the proposal and are understood to have made counter offers embodying changed conditions and a wage scale with a minimum of 82½ cents an hour.

DRIVE AGAINST TRAPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York—Asserting that cruel trapping must go the American Humane Association has started a campaign of publicity against the catching of animals in steel traps and has offered prizes aggregating $300 for the best essays on the subject and practical suggestions "for the relief or amelioration of cruel conditions."

MR. GOMPERS WOULD BAR THE JAPANESE

Leader Advises Total Exclusion of Oriental Labor From Hawaii as Only Means of Preventing Economic Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American Federation of Labor stands squarely for Japanese as well as Chinese exclusion from Hawaii as well as from the United States, Samuel Gompers head of the organization, informed the House immigration committee which is considering a resolution authorizing the importation of cheap Chinese workers to break the strike of Japanese in the sugar fields of the island possession.

While stoutly contending that organized Labor wants the Japanese barred, Mr. Gompers at the same time defended the strike of the Japanese workers in Hawaii. He even went so far as to denounce the white element for not giving the strikers more adequate support.

"I am not proud of the fact that the Caucasian workers in Honolulu gave such little sympathy and support to the strike workers on the plantations," said Mr. Gompers. "I hold these Caucasians as culpable in not giving the Japanese strikers better support if I had been on the island I would have given them aid without stint."

Mr. Gompers said he regarded the proposals of the workers to the planters as "practical and progressive." The trouble with the labor group in Hawaii, he explained, is that intellectually they are living in the year 1921 while industrially they are 400 years behind the times. The lessons of the war have taught the sugar planters nothing, he declared.

He declared the only solution was to do away with the "gentlemen's agreement" under which the Japanese are coming to this country and Hawaii and substitute for it total Japanese exclusion. He denied that there was any affiliation between the Japanese Federation of Labor and the American, explaining that he had refused to permit affiliation a year ago.

"If it comes to a clash between America and Japan," said Mr. Gomper, "American Labor will take the same position it did in the last war. But you must not break the spirit of American Labor. We appeal to you to maintain the American policy of Chinese exclusion and to make possible by law the exclusion of Japanese and all other Orientals."

Dealing directly with the sugar strike in Hawaii, Mr. Gompers explained there were 6000 Japanese workers on the plantations and about 110,000 Japanese in the island. American workers, he declared, will "not stand for any proposal to China-ize Hawaii as a remedy for Japanese evils."

If greed and profiteering gets an entering wedge in Hawaii, Mr. Gompers warned the committee, it simply means that the wedge will be driven in further. Importation of Chinese coolies, he explained, would put Hawaii back in the class of industrial slavery out of which the workers are trying to pull themselves now.

"Isn't such a proposal likely to arouse the ire of the Japanese in the island and also in Japan and elsewhere?" asked Mr. Gompers. "Think well before you legislate."

"If you open up the islands to Chinese coolies the 'gentlemen's agreement' would be at an end. The Japanese would have no rights under it and they would simply disregard it. If you pass a Japanese exclusion act along with this resolution you are considering, you would be in the position of admitting Chinese and excluding Japanese. That would be a very embarassing situation. The best thing to do is to keep both out of the islands."

The Japanese in Hawaii regard the present Secretary of Labor as their friend and look to him to prevent introduction of Chinese labor despite any law of Congress. This fact developed when Albert Johnson, chairman of the committee, had placed on record a translation of a Japanese appeal for funds to send American labor representatives to Washington to oppose legislation permitting Chinese laborers to be admitted. It was printed in the Labor Review issued by the Honolulu Labor Council. "We believe the Secretary of Labor is standing on our side and if such a bill is passed by Congress he will never permit such a program being put into practice," the Japanese appeal stated.

LAND RECLAMATION IS URGED BY LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — Proposing an appropriation of $500,000,000 by the federal government for reclamation of more lands in the western part of the United States, E. F. McGrady, representing Samuel Gompers, addressed the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor at its opening on Monday. Mr. McGrady criticized the courts for recent decisions against Labor and asserted that there is a movement on foot to reduce the workers to industrial slavery.

The convention was opened with about 400 delegates present. Thomas H. Gerraughty, president of the state organization, presided, and it is expected that more than 100 resolutions will be presented for consideration during the four days' meeting. The individual contract system and the bill permitting suits against voluntary associations are expected to receive attention.

METAL WORKERS REELECT

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — John J. Hynes of Boston was reelected general president and New Orleans selected for the 1924 meeting place at the closing session here of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance's triennial convention.

MARSHAL FOCH TO VISIT MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—It was learned here on Monday that when Marshal Foch visits the United States in October he will include Maine in his itinerary.

ARMAMENT CUT TO LIGHTEN BURDEN

President of the American Meat Packers Indorses Harding Movement for Agreement as Way to Solve Tax Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That President W. G. Harding's movement to bring about an agreement among the nations to limit expenditures for armament, if successful, will do much to lighten the burden of taxation and will turn uncounted millions of wealth toward the pursuits of peace and industry, was stated by Thomas E. Wilson, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers at the sixteenth annual convention of the organization here yesterday.

"Conditions generally should improve when Congress has settled the tariff, taxation and other important questions," continued Mr. Wilson. "As these great problems are solved there will be a steady advance toward conditions which should make for the reestablishment of business stability, a relaxation of credit restrictions and a corresponding revival of industrial activity.

"Every indication points to the fact that the industry has about completed its readjustment and the position of producer and packer alike should improve. The recent census discloses figures which would strengthen the economic position of the producer.

Production of Live Stock

"Production of live stock is not keeping pace with our growth in population. There has also been a shrinkage in the quantity of meat products in storage in this country."

A large part of Mr. Wilson's address was devoted to showing that great corporations in other lines of manufacture operate on larger margins of profit than do the packers in general.

"None of the big five packers," he said, "averaged as much as three-fifths of a cent of profit on each dollar of sales. The average for the five was less than one-quarter of a cent. The average rate of profit of the other 170 corporations was 8.03 cents on each dollar of sales, or approximately 33 times as much as the average of the five packers.

"The five packers had about $590,000,000 of capital and surplus at the beginning of the fiscal year. The packer with the highest return received about 2½ cents on each dollar invested. The average for the five was slightly less than 1¼ cents per dollar of investment.

Averages Compared

"The other 170 corporations had more than $8,800,000,000—to be accurate, $8,806,591,395—of capital and surplus. Their average profit of investment was more than seven times as great as that of the packers—9.23 cents as compared with 1.23 cents.

"We represent one of the very greatest and one of the most essential industries in this country. Its achievements both in time of war and in time of peace dserve to be regarded in a better light.

"The Institute has before it a worthy duty to perform. When it shall have brought the people into a full knowledge of the true nature of the service rendered by the industry and into a full appreciation of its contribution to the progress of the age in which we live, then it will have achieved an accomplishment worthy of its highest efforts, and which alone would justify its existence."

VENEZUELA CHANGES PARCEL POST RULE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The postal authorities of Venezuela announce that hereafter no limit will be set on the number of parcel post packages which a steamer from the United States to that country may accept for any one person. This is with the understanding, however, that the regular maximum weight of 11 pounds a parcel shall not be increased.

On account of the extensive use of parcel post for shipment of American goods to Venezuela, exporters here are said to be pleased with the new ruling and to look for increased use of the mails in their business with the republic.

ITALIAN GENERAL GUEST OF DETROIT

DETROIT, Michigan—Gen. Pietro Badoglio, former chief of staff of the Italian Army, who is on a tour of the United States, was the guest of Detroit yesterday.

General Badoglio arrived here on Sunday night from Cleveland and was welcomed by a throng from the Italian colony, which formed into a parade, and accompanied him to the club where he is a guest. The General was the honor guest at a luncheon yesterday.

RAILWAY WORKERS OPPOSE LONGER DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Delegates representing more than 50,000 track and maintenance of way workers in the New York District Council of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Workers have gone on record against the action of the Pennsylvania Railway in refusing to deal with the railway brotherhoods in negotiating working agreements. The delegates also denounce all attempts by the roads to abolish the eight-hour day.

Unorganized railway employees were called upon to affiliate with the unions as soon as possible, "so that we may be able to resist any attempt on the part of the railroad companies to establish the 10-hour day collectively."

Since the Railroad Labor Board abolished the overtime rates above the eight-hour day, the men say, pending final disposition of the matter, many of the roads have taken advantage of the temporary decision to work their men 10 hours a day and more, and it is held that this increases unemployment. The council holds that the unemployed, laid off by reduction of forces, should be allowed to share in the extra work above the eight hours.

The council opposes the wage reduction ordered by the board, holding that the railway worker cannot meet his necessary expenses with reduced wages. The agreement made between the company union of the New York, New Haven & Hartford track workers, providing for working conditions, was repudiated because not made with the brotherhoods' consent, and it was said that the agreement was made purely in the company's interest.

CUBAN MISSION FILES ITS PROTEST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Cuban mission headed by Sabastian Galabert, Secretary of Finance, was received yesterday by Secretary Hughes and presented a preliminary argument in its protest against the imposition by Congress of the proposed duty of 2 cents a pound on sugar. Later the State Department is expected to formulate the protest for presentation to the congressional committees dealing with the legislation.

The Cubans also will discuss with the department while here the question of Cuba's efforts to obtain in the United States a loan needed because of economic conditions in the island.

Fall Frocks

For Present Wear

$39.50 $49.50 $65.00

Charming frocks fashioned from Canton Crepe, soft Crepe Satins, Georgettes and Serge. Many are effectively decorated with bead embroidery. Features include embroidered tunics, novel flare sleeves and fancy girdles. Colors—black, the new blues and brown.

"Where Fashion Reigns"

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Broadway at Ninth

NEW YORK

NEW

A Fibre Silk

which possesses all the virtues of a knitted material (durability, resilience), together with the soft, rich, alluring surface of a woven silk.

It has some of the depth and dignity of Bolivia cloth, some of the rich silkiness of Canton crepe. And besides these, a quality all its own—a sort of frosted pearly surface, over something strong beneath a quality which springs from its dual construction, that of a knitted fabric with a woven fabric surface.

It will be popular in the coming Fall, we opine, with women who want rich-looking silhouette gowns that depend more upon their line than upon their garniture.

White, black, navy blue, brown, Jap blue and Burgundy.

36 in. wide, 3.95 a yd.

Silk Rotunda,
Main Floor, Old Building

PAINE'S SUMMER CLEARANCE

of Seasonable Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Lamps

at average reductions of ⅓ to ½ from previous low prices

WILLOW FURNITURE

Quan. Article	Previous Price	Clearance Price
2—Silver Gray Arm Chairs and Cushions	$35.00	$19.50
1—Black and Gold Rocker and Cushion	58.00	35.00
1—White and Blue Footrest and Cushion	15.00	8.50
1—Natural Table	21.00	15.50
1—Orange and Green Table	19.00	9.50
1—Orange and Green Sofa and Cushions	128.00	61.50
2—Dark Brown Recliners	42.00	30.00

FINE REED FURNITURE

Quan. Article	Previous Price	Clearance Price
1—Natural Plant Stand	$27.00	$16.50
1—Blue Side Chair and Cushion	42.50	25.00
1—Antique Ivory Side Rocker	28.00	19.50
1—French Walnut Rocker and Cushion	33.50	21.00
1—Orange and Black Serving Wagon	30.00	22.00
1—French Walnut Plant Stand	16.50	11.50
1—French Walnut Day Bed	95.00	65.00
2—Natural Vases, 20 in.	9.00	4.75
2—Tango Stools	17.50	13.75
1—Sofa	95.00	47.50
1—Natural Table, 22x60	50.00	30.00
1—Ladies' Blue Chair and Cushion	52.50	29.00

RATTAN FURNITURE

Quan. Article	Previous Price	Clearance Price
1—Black and Gold Table	$65.00	$32.50
1—Gray Side Chair	10.00	6.75
1—Blue Lamp	28.00	14.00

FOR LAWN AND PORCH

Quan. Article	Previous Price	Clearance Price
1—Iron Marble Top Table	$85.00	$58.00
1—Iron Chair	5.75	3.00
1—Khaki Hammock and Mattress	23.50	17.50

HONG KONG FURNITURE

Quan. Article	Previous Price	Clearance Price
54—Tiffin Tables	$6.00	$4.75
11—Recliners	32.00	22.50
21—Arm Chairs	18.00	12.75

PAINTED FURNITURE

Quan. Article	Previous Price	Clearance Price
1—Oxford Breakfast Room Suite, 10 pieces	$781.00	$595.00
1—Brown Decorated Dining Room Suite, 8 pieces	295.00	250.00
1—Ivory Sofa and Cushions	125.00	39.50

RUGS

Article	Previous Price	Clearance Price
Klearflax, plain solid colors, gray, blue, sand, chestnut, taupe, green and rose.		
3x6	$10.00	$8.00
4/6x7/6	18.25	14.50
6x9	28.00	23.00
8x10	41.00	34.00
9x12	54.50	45.00

RUGS (Continued)

Article	Previous Price	Clearance Price
Complete Line of Axminster Rugs.		
9x12	$70 & $75	$45 & $50
8.8x10.6	$65 & $70	$40 & $45
Highest Grade Wilton Rugs, discontinued patterns.		
27x50	18.50	10.00

CRETONNES AND LINENS

Quan. Article	Previous Price	Clearance Price
420 Yards 31-Inch English Cretonnes, various colors	$1.50	$ .75
29 Yards 50-Inch Pink Figured Linen	4.50	2.75
50 Yards 50-Inch Rose and Gray Cretonne	4.50	3.00

LACE CURTAINS

Quan. Article	Previous Price	Clearance Price
200 Prs. White and Ivory Scrim, hemstitched, No. 15274	$3.75	$1.75
75 Prs. White Dotted Scrim with ruffle, No. 44931	6.50	3.75
60 Prs. White Voile with ruffle and yellow embroidery, No. 11169	8.50	4.50

LAMPS AND SHADES

Quan. Article	Previous Price	Clearance Price
14-inch Japanese Silk Shades, in color, No. 10940	$20.00	$8.00
Table Lamp, wood and iron, in blue, No. 12100	37.50	15.00
Handsome Floor Lamp, in polychrome, No. 10220	75.00	45.00

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LIBERAL PROSPECTS IN SPAIN REVIEWED

Count de Romanones Sees a Real and Formidable Movement Making for Liberal Unity With Greater Harmony of Sections

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—It still remains the fact, as it has done for long past, that outside the government the Count de Romanones, chief of the Liberal Party, is regarded as the strongest and most influential personality. Liberalism in Spain has been passing through some difficult times; the rivalries of sections are still too keen and they hinder that long-sought-for unity by which alone the Liberal Party can do any good work. And the progressive Conservatism that Mr. de la Cierva is now pursuing with so much enthusiasm is not making the task of the Liberals easier or their prospects better.

Nevertheless, in the opinion of the best students of Spanish politics, the prestige of the Count de Romanones remains at least as high as ever, and such students suggest that this is largely because of the broad-mindedness and the strength of his Liberalism, his sound sympathy with the reasonable elements of the Left, and above all his clear and firm foreign policy in which he has never wavered. He wishes Spain to come out more and more from her isolation, and he wants her to be closer and closer friends with England and France. This friendship he places above all other political considerations to which he is attached.

A Probable Foreign Minister

It is considered that the prestige of the Count de Romanones in the chancelleries of England and France is greater than that of any other Spanish statesman. He will be Foreign Minister again, and it is thought that then there will be notable developments in Spanish policy. For the present the words of the Count de Romanones are listened to in Spain and elsewhere with greater attention than those of other statesmen when foreign policy is being touched upon. A recent speech of his at Bilbao remains the most important former-parliamentary utterance of the season, considering, of course, the numerous propaganda speeches of Mr. de la Cierva as being in an entirely different class.

"As on previous occasions when the time seemed opportune for a review of certain points of the general political situation and the issue of a new form of statement, the Count de Romanones intimated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he would be glad to receive him at his house or "palacio" in the Castellana. It was a busy morning, and a string of political friends was waiting audience with the leader; but the Count talked with much animation for a considerable time upon the subjects that most closely interested him.

Greater Harmony

Referring back to a previous conversation in which he had expressed himself with much candor, the Count said that he certainly did not consider that Liberal prospects were inferior now to what they were some little time past. A real and formidable movement had been made toward Liberal unity. There was more harmony among the sections than there had ever been before, and the close approximation toward them, at least, of Don Melquiades Alvarez, the Reformista leader, which was now an accomplished fact, had made a material difference to the situation. The Liberals had a program upon which they were united, a sound program for the renaissance of Spain, and after all it was only the Liberals who could effectively conduct a great work of reconstruction, for they had the sympathies of the people as others had not.

Spain, however, like other countries, was in a state of extreme uncertainty as the consequence of the violent upheavals that had taken place and were still taking place in the world. She was uncertain, fluctuating, and the moment was difficult for the conduct of great politics. Nevertheless he considered that the time for action and success on the part of united Liberalism in Spain was now high, and they were preparing for it. One thing that was necessary was that a great new Liberal propaganda should be conducted throughout the country. Public opinion had never been properly prepared in this way, and when it was done it would make a considerable difference.

It was a strange thing, the Count de Romanones considered, that victory in the great war having been achieved in favor of Liberal ideas, it appeared that at that very moment the Liberal spirit had vanished from Spain! It could not be so, and united Liberalism would show that it was not. There could be no security about existing Conservative governments, and he did not believe the Conservative reconstruction schemes would pass. Only Liberalism could do the proper work of reconstruction in Spain.

Nothing Above Liberty

"The country at the present time," he added, "is beset by many serious difficulties, social and economic, but however great they may be she will emerge triumphant from them. We Liberals shall not let our spirits be daunted, nor shall we be shaken by the troubles or dangers that separate us; our faith in liberty will enable us to fulfill our duty and to go through with it to its ultimate consequences. All of us affirm that we must put nothing, absolutely nothing, above liberty."

The Count de Romanones then turned his attention to questions affecting the foreign policy of Spain. He has recently been a strong advocate of the improvement of the Spanish army, one reason for this advocacy being that Spain with a stronger army than she now possesses would be a more desirable friend to the nations whose more intimate and practical friendship she earnestly desired. Those were England and France; he had always labored for a better understanding with them, considering it to be essential for the progress and prosperity of Spain. He would allow nothing to interfere with the development of such friendship and would do anything to promote it.

Spain and Tangier

The Tangier question was certainly difficult, but he believed that ultimately it would be quite amicably adjusted between the nations most interested. Anyhow Spain could not give up her claim to Tangier. It was not only a question of Morocco, which was highly important to Spain, but a great Mediterranean question was involved. As to Morocco itself, Spain was doing very well there now. General Berenguer, the High Commissioner, who was originally his nominee, had completely transformed the situation and the prospects. It was an expensive business, and it made considerable demands upon the patience and the tenacity of the Spaniards, but they would win through, and Morocco in the end would yield them a great reward.

The Count then turned to a consideration of his formidable and important idea that Spain must improve her army for the betterment of her international relations. "I think that the relations that should exist between the international aspirations and necessities of every state and the adaptation to them of its military organization are so obvious that it is a matter of great astonishment that we have been able to live in Spain without the existence of any link or communication between our military system, on the one hand, and the direction and understanding of our international relations on the other.

"In this way we have been living on, or rather, one should say, we have been vegetating. For a long time past, for many years, for centuries indeed, Spain has been resigned to live modestly within herself as a sort of recluse without casting her eyes any farther than her own frontiers. This lack of faith in her own destiny has led her to regard great disasters, and enormous weakening of her old power on the working of fate, independent of all her own will and effort. In this way she has been debilitated to the extent that her moral energies have not been sufficient to set up a reaction when fortune has been adverse to her, nor to take advantage of circumstances when they were favorable to her.

Remodeling Military System

"Now the ultimate purpose of every army is the defense of national territory, and for that to be done to the best advantage the first thing is to discount the possible contingencies and the origin of attack, that is to say to calculate who would be the probable enemy, and which would be the friendly powers whose assistance might be depended upon. For many years past Spain has been remodeling her military system, undoing her new developments again and doing them all over once more. New systems of army organization have been almost continuously set up. All this has been happening without those who are responsible for these reorganizations, that is to say, the War Minister and the General Staff, knowing anything about the international feeling and tendency of Spain, without the department devoted to the regulation of our foreign relations telling them anything about the definite tendencies and inclinations of Spain in international policy.

"When we set about the reorganization of our navy, we did not know whether or not we could count upon the assistance of the other nations who exercised chief domination upon the seas. We did not know whether, if these were friends, we ought to set about the renovation of our ports and our naval bases so that they might serve as points of support. We were unaware as to whether it were better or more useful to attend to our land frontiers than prepare the defenses of our coast. Things cannot go on in this way any longer. It is necessary, once for all, that the international policy that has yielded so many dangers to Spain should be terminated.

Isolation Impossible

"The policy referred to is that which is indicated in the vulgar phrase, 'To stand well with all and badly with none,' to exercise the arts and possibilities of diplomacy to no further extent than the employment of amiability and courtesy, and the phrases and gestures of the sovereign such as are obligatory upon him in his dealings and relations with the heads of other states, requiring him to attach to them an exquisite care and to gloss them over in such a way that it should not be possible at any moment to discover even a milligram more of inclination and friendship toward one than toward another, so that, perchance, all of them might entertain the illusion that they were all severally preferred! A policy of this kind does not correspond with the necessities that are demanded at the present time. Experience has shown that isolations, not even the 'splendid,' are permitted to any power, however powerful it may be.

"As to the direction in which our road away from isolation should follow, I have always been clear in my mind and definite upon this subject, and remain the same. There are three nations that come more within the political scope of Spain than any others, these being England, France and Portugal.

Relations with Portugal

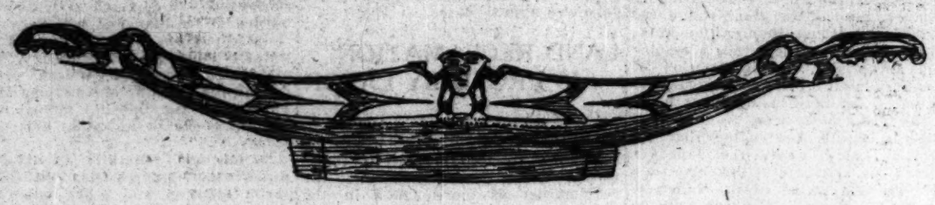
"As to Portugal, the case is clear. We have the character of being a maritime power, connected at once with both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Having coasts on the ocean we should devote ourselves to improving our political, economic and social relations with Portugal. There are not, nor could be, dreams of anything connected with annexation. The mistakes that have been made in the past are plainly marked in history and they effectually prevent the Spaniards and Portuguese from trying to live with each other again. Spain must respect the constitutional institutions of Portugal and arrive at a complete understanding with her. In the matter of tariffs and customs a formula for operation between the two states may be found in the Germanic Zollverein."

In conclusion the Count de Romanones spoke of the necessity of intensifying national feeling if Spain were to make great advances in the future, and this also he thought might be done through instrumentality of the army. If the country served its own self well, great things were possible to it. "In Africa," he said, "we might have reached as far as the Sahara. There was once a moment when we were almost at the point of doing so, but we were frightened of such greatness, and today another nation, cleverer than ours, has closed the way to those lands."

PRIMITIVE ART IN NEW ZEALAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A new link with prehistoric New Zealand, in the form of a carved wooden lintel of some ancient dwelling, has been uncovered by the subsidence of the great Awanui swamp. Although this remnant of a home has been added to the Maori collection in the Auckland Museum, minute investigation indicates that the art relic must have been the product of a craftsman who lived in the North Island of New Zealand before the six huge canoes, filled with Maori warriors, swept in and marked the beginning of a new era.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph, courtesy of the Auckland Weekly News

Carved lintel found in North Auckland

Believed to be example of pre-Maori craftsmanship

Miles of ancient drains were revealed by the falling of the level of the swamp, which is between Kaitaia and the west coast, and the lintel was unearthed in a bed of peat five feet below the surface of the drain. A description of the lintel published in the Auckland Weekly News, says that it is nearly eight feet in length. In its center there is the representation of a human figure, showing a broad wedge-shaped head with projecting ears, small broad nose, and large oval mouth with small tongue. The body is small, short and squat, and the stout five-toed legs appear almost to spring out of the base of the head. The figure's outstretched hands rest upon a perforated frame work, spreading right and left, the extreme ends of which terminate in the head of a Saurian-like creature, which is said to resemble in some respects the Maori "manaia," although carved in an entirely different manner. A broad slab, evidently intended to form the top of the doorway, is at the foot of the carving and is supplied with the usual square holes for the lashings.

Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, curator of the museum, describes the find as one of the most important in recent years and as, perhaps, a valuable guide to the period represented by the carving. Mr. T. L. Lancaster, who is attached to the biology section of the science department of Auckland University, made a number of microscopical slides of the wood in the lintel and has identified it as coniferous or pine wood. This investigation clearly indicates that the lintel was carved in New Zealand out of New Zealand pine, and was not brought to the Dominion by Polynesians or Melanesians.

Among those who have found the ancient relic a fascinating subject for investigation and speculation, none has contributed more interesting comment than Prof. J. MacMillan Brown. His conclusion is that the carving shows there was at least one highly developed early people in New Zealand whose culture the invading Maoris failed to absorb. Traces of other cultures which had been practically obliterated by the invaders have been found in rock and cave paintings, and a steatite bird whose every feather and detail have been sculptured with realistic skill.

Professor Brown points out that if the Maori legends are interpreted in the usual anthropological way it will be obvious that they refer to the earlier peoples. He considers that centuries of applied skill had preceded the Maori conquerors, and this influence upon the Maoris ultimately led to a marked departure in style, method and refinement in the Maori carvings as contrasted with those in the original Polynesian home of the Maori. The professor regrets that the ancient New Zealanders applied their art to timber, as that medium had only a limited existence. There is every reason to hope, however, that with the draining of other New Zealand swamps new carvings may be found which will throw further light. Even the lintel itself affords valuable evidence of a type of architecture which the Maoris did not absorb.

"Its refined and fragile carving," writes Professor Brown in the Auckland Weekly Times, "was not meant to uphold the heavy slabs that the korupe, or lintel, of the Maori-carved house had to support. Doubtless above this lintel rose only ornamental reedwork, like the arapaki or ornamental lattice panels between the carved slabs in the carved house of the Maoris; and this, as well as the open scroll work, was somehow protected from the weather either by a deeper veranda or by movable screens."

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CAPE TOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—At a recent meeting of the City Council, the general purposes committee reported that unemployment in Cape Town was assuming such proportions that the situation was regarded by the government as serious. A mass meeting of Peninsula unemployed took place recently and later a deputation waited on the acting Premier, to whom the following resolutions were submitted: "That this deputation, under the auspices of the Cape Federation of Trades and representing some 2500 unemployed men and women of the Cape Peninsula, urges the immediate attention of the government to the necessity for decisive action for the relief of their desperate plight, which results not from any action of the people, but from economic causes altogether beyond their control. That the government be urged to take steps in conjunction with employers, to reinstate or maintain all employees who have been retrenched since the wave of unemployment commenced in this country, the cost to be borne by either the government or the industry or a combination of both."

RESTRICTIONS ON ASIATICS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—Reference has been made on many occasions to the feeling created by the discrimination applied against Indians in other parts of the Empire, and in particular in East Africa. It is satisfactory to be able to announce that pending a decision on the general question taken by the imperial conference the objectionable legislation was withdrawn in Kenya colony. The segregation clauses have been extracted from the public health ordinance; so has also the notice creating an European reservation at Mombasa. No other reservations are to be proclaimed and no sales of township plots at which Asiatics are precluded from bidding. The vigorous agitation carried on has evidently had considerable effect, and it is noteworthy that the Maharajah of Cutch Behar, who is in London as representative of the Indian prince, has fully indorsed the statement of his colleague, Mr. Sastri, that the question for India at the conference was not the Anglo-Japanese alliance nor empire defense nor foreign policy, but equal rights for Indians within the Empire.

INVESTIGATION OF RENTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—An exhaustive investigation to reach the bottom of building construction in New Orleans in all its phases will be urged upon the state Legislature at its special session in September by Senator A. H. Johness of Jefferson Parish. Formation of a special commission with authority to make the investigation, to regulate prices and prosecute unfair prices, will be the medium through which the lawmakers will be asked to act. The proposal is the outcome of the controversy over alleged rent profiteering.

FARMERS READ NEWSPAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—More than 50 per cent of the circulation of South Dakota newspapers is among the farmers, according to the incomplete result of a survey being made by the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation. For 73 papers which have reported, including most of the larger dailies, the total circulation is 101,655, of which 58,771 is country circulation. This is said to be typical for the State.

IS INDIA FORSAKING NON-COOPERATION?

In None of Its Forms Has It Been True Political Movement and It Is Not so Much Waning as Being Transformed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—The most important thing that happened recently is the series of interviews between the Viceroy and Mr. Ghandi. The decision to give Mr. Ghandi an interview was wise, though a great many here opposed it. The grounds of their opposition were that owing to the success of the new constitution and to the assumption that the non-cooperation movement was bound to wane, there was nothing to gain and something to lose by a meeting between Lord Reading and Mr. Ghandi. The opponents of the meeting held that it would greatly discourage the Moderate Indians who had cooperated in making the new constitution a success and would raise Mr. Ghandi's stock at the moment when it showed signs of failing. Neither of these arguments is impressive.

Non-cooperation is not so much waning as undergoing transformation. In none of its forms has it ever been a genuine political movement; it has rather been a social and religious movement with a strong nationalist color; and one of the reasons why it has failed has been that Mr. Ghandi attempted to apply to a political purpose methods which are really those of a religious revival. Not only so, but he has made demands on the ordinary man which implied a capacity for self-sacrifice that you practically never find except in very unusual personalities. Mr. Ghandi is, therefore, in the position of having created a movement which possesses great momentum, and of being quite incapable of defining the exact goal toward which he and it should move.

Acute Dissension

Indeed, the attempt to define what Swaraj (home rule) means has created acute dissension among the leaders of the movement, though, of course, the rank and file care nothing for politics and follow Mr. Ghandi not so much as a political leader but as a wonder worker, and as one who can appeal both to their sense of the infinite and to their national amour propre. A curious medley! And so it is, but it is gradually losing whatever political character it had and is becoming more and more a purely social movement.

The politics of the movement have always been vague. This is due to the fact that Mr. Ghandi neither cares for the political life nor understands political terms. Problems of government and the functions of government in binding society together seem to mean almost nothing to him. Perhaps, if he could once convince himself—or if the British could convince him—that they are quite prepared to give him and his fellow Indians the same national respect that is accorded automatically to the subjects of sovereign states, he would look at the whole situation with new eyes and would probably accept the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms as an installment of Swaraj substantial enough to justify his cooperation.

C. F. Andrews, who is one of his closest personal lieutenants, and an official in the higher ranks of the Civil Service, said to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the essence of non-cooperation on its political side lay in the fact that it was the means chosen by Mr. Ghandi to compel the Briton in India, whatever his position, to pay a higher respect to the Indian than hitherto.

A Change of Heart

Well, if Mr. Ghandi has not seen evidence of what he calls "a change of heart" in everything that has been done during the last six months or a year, no political action of any kind could ever give him the proof he wants. It is just on these grounds that personal contact between him and the Viceroy is so important. This personal contact once established may, if properly managed, prove the means for bringing the whole non-cooperative movement round to a very different attitude toward the reforms.

It is just as well, of course, that the wild men have not found their way into the provincial councils or into the Indian Legislature. If they had, they might have smashed the thing before it got started, but the start made in Delhi has laid a good foundation and it is now felt that the work done there can never be lost. The powers given to the elected bodies under the new constitution are potentially greater in practice than they look on paper, and the Indian members of the Legislative Assembly, at all events, discovered from day to day during the last session that the system of which they had suspicions before they came to Delhi was vastly more promising than they ever had believed. One may, therefore, look for comparatively rapid developments.

GIFT TO WORKERS IN TOKYO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—The gift of 1,000,000 yen from Baron Iwasaki to Tokyo will be accepted for the municipal government by Mayor Baron Goto and will be expended for the construction of a large public assembly hall for the workingmen and women of the city. Baron Iwasaki's original intention was that the money be used to construct and maintain public markets, but the city authorities, in view of the urgent necessity of obtaining a meeting hall for laborers, have obtained the Baron's consent to a change in the expenditure of the money.

MASONIC TEMPLE FOR SYDNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—One of the most brilliant social gatherings held recently in the Sydney Town Hall was in aid of the fund for the building of a Scottish Royal Arch Masonic Temple in Sydney. The gathering was under the auspices of all the higher degrees of Freemasonry, and 300 persons in regalia took part in a Masonic procession in the Town Hall. The new temple will cost £25,000 and will be a handsome addition to Sydney's architecture.

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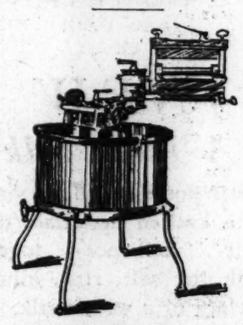

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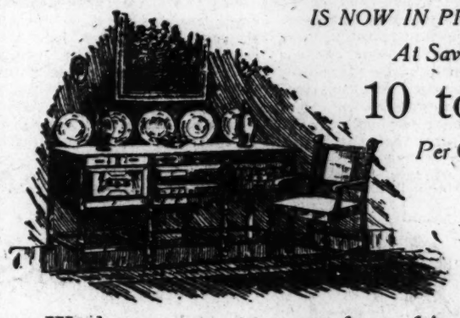

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STATUS OF SUBJECT OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Dominion Inhabitants, as "Citizens" Only of Respective Dominions They Claim as Own, Cannot Dictate Empire Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—One of the questions which will be brought up at the imperial conference later on is the old one of the rights of His Majesty's Indian subjects in relation to the self-governing dominions. This was plain from the speech of Mr. Sastri at the opening meeting. India since 1918 has been recognized as a member, although not a full member, of the Britannic League, and, according to Mr. Sastri, is to use her new position to secure her rights to the common "citizenship" of the British Empire.

Mr. Jebb, the great authority on imperial problems from the autonomist point of view, shows that there is no such "citizenship": "Nor can there be under the conditions which subsist, or any which are in prospect," he stated. "To democratic communities 'citizenship' connotes as its essential attribute the possession by the individual citizen of political rights enabling him to influence the policy of the state. Thus citizenship presumes the existence of a definite state or organized community under one government, in relation to which the said political rights can be exercised.

"But the British Empire is not a state. It has no central government for its enfranchised inhabitants to control by means of their voting arrangements. The truth, more widely recognized now than formerly, is that the British Empire is, as regards the dominions, a group of separate states. It follows that there is no citizenship of the British Empire. The citizenship which does exist within its borders is for the British a citizenship of the United Kingdom; for the Canadians a citizenship of Canada; for the enfranchised Indians a citizenship of India, and so on. But there is no Britannic citizenship."

Vain Assumption

Nevertheless, throughout the controversy on this question it is assumed that there is a Britannic citizenship, a fundamental misconception which confuses the issue. This state of affairs could be altered in but one way, the creation of a Britannic superstate, which would furnish the basis of Britannic citizenship. Such a change would, however, imply imperial federation, a solution which, so far, has appealed neither to India nor to the dominions.

"What has existed," Mr. Jebb says, "does exist, and can continue to exist, as a status common to all the peoples of the British Empire as subjects of the Britannic Crown. Unlike citizenship, subjecthood connotes no right of influencing the policy of the country. Its principal attribute is the right of protection against personal maltreatment, whether at the hands of foreigners or at the hands of fellow subjects. This was the right which St. Paul invoked, and perhaps the phraseology of that famous passage has contributed to the confusion of thought in our own time when the conventional meaning of 'citizenship' has conformed to the ideas of popular government. Nowadays 'Civis Romanus sum' would be better translated 'I am a Roman subject.' Citizenship includes subjecthood, but subjecthood does not include citizenship."

Indians in Transvaal

Mr. Jebb illustrates his text with the case of the Indians in the Transvaal, which they often complain is no better than it was before the South African War. If so, the reason is that the imperial government felt bound to claim concessions for subjects of the Crown from a foreign country, as the Transvaal uner President Kruger practically was in relation to Great Britain. The circumstances are altered now that the Transvaal is no longer a foreign state, but a part of a dominion of the Empire.

"These Dutch aliens became British subjects," Mr. Jebb points out, "just as the resident Indians had always been. Henceforth for the Britannic Crown it was no longer a question of supporting British subjects against a foreigner, but of recognizing the conflicting claims of two sets of British subjects. Against the demand of the Indian immigrants for political rights, as a means of economic betterment, had to be weighed the claim of the indigenous subjects, who were already local citizens, to be allowed to develop their own country on the lines of a European rather than an Asiatic civilization, a policy implying the restriction of Indian activities.

"Deadlocks" Similar

"In principle the Transvaal deadlock was the same which has since embittered the relations of India with the South African Union and with Australia and Canada. A policy of exclusion of restriction, which might be regarded by the Crown as oppressive when adopted by a foreign state, in a Britannic country can effectively disarm the Crown by invoking the admitted right of national self-development, which springs directly from the basic principle, national liberty."

Happily the problem is not insoluble, given the unfettered operation of the policy of freedom and good will which underlie the progress of the Empire. Each member of the Britannic League has the right of molding its own civilisation according to its own ideas. Hence India has at last won its long fight against the cotton excise duty. How then can she consistently desire to impose her view of overseas settlement on the dominions?

Mr. Jebb shows why white immigration into India can never be on all fours with Indian immigration into the dominions because, in the one case, it is limited by natural causes; in the other case, without restrictions, it would be unlimited. Moreover the imperial conference has expressly laid down that each self-governing part of the Empire is free to regulate the composition of its own population by suitable immigration laws. Mr. Sastri, on behalf of India, appeals from this to a common British "citizenship," which does not exist.

Guarantee Against Oppression

Mr. Jebb says: "The best and only guarantee against deliberate oppression of British subjects in any part of the Empire lies in the traditions of the British Crown, which has now devolved its responsibilities upon local governments, and against excess of restrictive policy, beyond what is reasonably required by national interest, lies in the common devotion to the ideal of the Britannic League as a peace organization for mutual aid in living, or for the mutual support of the member nations toward the fullest development of the national life of each.

"Though the policy of restriction may sometimes be unavoidable, it will be modified or counterbalanced by a general policy of preferential treatment of Britannic peoples as compared with foreigners. As between differing civilizations there is no present criterion of superiority, the ultimate criterion being service to mankind, and the only competent judge, posterity. Therefore, a nation-state adopting one ideal of civilization shou'd not be accused of putting a stigma upon another. Civilizations can be differentiated without being graded."

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH HUNGARIANS

Rumania and Jugo-Slavia Said to Regard Jealously Encouragement of Hungary's Ambitions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Publication of the convention of alliance between Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, following the pacts between Rumania and Poland, Tzecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, and other Central European arrangements, provokes in France a certain display of sympathy with Hungary. It cannot be denied that France has become more interested in Hungary than has, for example, England; and her viewpoint has been freely expressed these last few weeks. At the same time she is deeply desirous of the friendship of the succession states that are suspicious of Hungary.

The pact between Rumania and Jugo-Slavia is, of course, on the model of earlier Central European pacts. It is framed for the purpose of consolidating the status quo. It is intended to guarantee to the two states the advantages that they acquire under the Treaty of Trianon ith Hungary and the Treaty of Neuilly with Bulgaria.

It would appear that the difficulties which were created between Rumania and Jugo-Slavia in respect of the attribution of the Banat have been dissipated. They have composed their differences, and everything points to their remaining good neighbors.

They are now joined with each other in a definite alliance which calls for political and military cooperation. With regard to the political bargain the two governments are to support each other in all that concerns their relations with Hungary and Bulgaria, and neither of them is to conclude an alliance with a third power without previous consultation of the other.

Military Agreement

The chief interest perhaps lies in the military agreement. They will give aid to each other. If one of them is attacked by Hungary or by Bulgaria or by both of these adversaries, the other must come to the rescue on certain clearly defined conditions. One of the conditions is that the attack has not been provoked; the other is that the attack is intended to destroy the new European order created in the Balkans by the treaties previously referred to. This latter condition should be specially noted. The convention does no more than protect the rights conferred by the treaties on Rumania and Jugo-Slavia. It is possible to conceive attacks in which this convention will not operate.

Now so far as Hungary is concerned it is advisable to understand clearly the attitude of France. It is well known, of course, that France secured a number of economic interests in Hungary; but it is intimated that she is disposed on other grounds—the grounds of justice—to support to some extent the claims of Hungary, but not, of course, as against the other Balkan nations who have thus become firm allies.

It is precisely at this moment that the Trianon Treaty, having been ratified, is to be executed. Two questions of considerable importance have hitherto been left in suspense. The first is the question of the Comitats of the West, which should be conceded to Austria, and the second is the question of the Basin of Pecs, which is rich in coal and which Jugo-Slavia should restore to Hungary.

Chief Bone of Contention

Now it is assumed that Jugo-Slavia in calling for the respect of the Treaty of Trianon will not endeavor to retain the Basin of Pecs, which belongs, according to the treaty, to Hungary. She cannot, as the "Temps" points out, enjoy the benefits of the treaty without accepting what she may consider to be the disadvantages. Doubtless the two countries will presently arrive at an agreement on this point.

The chief bone of contention is constituted by the western regions of Hungary, which Hungary still retains in spite of the treaty, which calls for their surrender to Austria. About these there is no doubt that all classes in Hungary cherish the sentiment that it is asking too much for them to give up this part of their territory. It is not only the Monarchists who feel this. The Hungarian Government points out that the treaty does not fix the date for the cession of these Comitats. This, it is hardly necessary to say, is a rather sophistical argument. It is sufficient that the treaty demands their surrender, and it is surely raising a contention which could be raised about almost every obligation of almost every treaty to pretend that, as there is no date fixed, the period of grace may be prolonged to infinity. But the practical application of this Hungarian argument is that Hungary expects to come to a direct understanding in a friendly manner with Austria about the delimitation of the frontier. It is urged—and France is inclined to support the Hungarian demand—that there is no need to precipitate matters and that it is better for the two countries in question to work out their problem in their own way, treaty or no treaty.

Economic Questions Appear

Responsible French circles declare that it is better to examine whether the present moment is the best to require the transfer of Hungarian territory to Austria. Economic questions are brought in. Austria is, of course, poorer than Hungary. Hungary is chiefly an agricultural country and is rapidly recovering. Therefore—so runs the argument—the people of the Western Comitats are certainly not especially desirous of being handed over to Austria. No one knows yet what will happen to Austria in the next few months. Is it, then, opportune to enlarge the Austrian territory? The speciousness of this argument, which would not have the Trianon treaty strictly applied, is obvious. So far as France is concerned she appears to be troubled still by the possibility of a union of Germany and Austria. Many politicians in Europe believe that sooner or later Austria must be absorbed into the German system. France does not accept this prognostication; but nevertheless, assuming that it is a possibility, she asks whether it is wise to increase an Austria which in turn will increase the territorial extent of Germany. Therefore French influence is all on the side of waiting and seeing.

Hungary, which is thus defended in France, has shown herself particularly sensible to the variations of French opinion. There is some insistence on the terms of the letter which accompanied the Trianon treaty a year ago, and on certain phrases of the report of Charles Daniélou which seem to promise some amelioration of the conditions of peace. The difficulty of supporting Hungarian claims to the western lands is that at the same time France would be glad to assist in the restoration of a truly independent Austria. There is no doubt that the Comitats are peopled by German speaking inhabitants and that, politics and economics left aside, it is a matter of justice that the Comitats should go to Austria. There is, then, some dilemma, and it is actually proposed that France should play the part of mediator between the two countries. The Hungarians at Paris have lost no time in issuing a sort of manifesto in which they deny vigorously the allegations so frequently made that Hungary has become a militarist and a Monarchist country. There are, of course, both militarists and Monarchists in the country, but they do not control the policy. It is pointed out that Hungary has a constitution and a parliamentary government. The national assembly is elected on the largest possible suffrage, even women having the right to vote. In short, Hungary is not oligarchic.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is here only concerned to state that this version of Hungarian democracy is accepted freely even in Liberal quarters in Paris. It may, therefore, be taken that on the whole France is rather sympathetic than unsympathetic toward Hungary. Some care, then, will have to be taken not to arouse the suspicion of Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, who have now signed a specific convention directed, above all, against Hungarian imperialism. Tzecho-Slovakia is also a member of the little entente and will regard jealously any encouragement of Hungarian ambition.

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ENGLISH FARMING ON A PEACE BASIS

Government's Repeal of the Act Stabilizing Produce Market May Cause Further Decrease in Acreage of Arable Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMWORTH, England—The decision of the government to repeal Part I of the Agricultural Act of 1920 has created a somewhat remarkable position in British agricultural circles. That the industry will be fundamentally affected by the coming change, is generally recognized. Whether, however, farmers are likely to suffer considerable losses as a result of the government's action, or whether the act will prove a blessing in disguise, appears to be a very open question. Opinions expressed on the matter by agricultural authorities vary from one extreme to the other.

The fact that the government, in making their decision, did not consult the agricultural advisory committee, has aroused much adverse criticism. Lord Bledisloe, in the recent debate on the subject in the House of Lords, pointed out that the repeal of the act was the most important step that the government had taken in agricultural matters since the committee was instituted, and regretted that the opinion of the House of Lords had not been ascertained. In defending its action, the government contended that its decision was based entirely upon financial considerations and held that the country could not afford the guarantees involved in the act, however beneficial these clauses might be to the agricultural community.

Farmers' Confidence Shaken

While recognizing the need at the present time for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of public funds, agricultural authorities feel that the official decision is a hasty one and the repeal, by the government, of its own measure so soon after its passage into law, will completely shake the farmers' confidence in the Ministry of Agriculture. From the farmers' standpoint, the chief criticism of the government's action is directed against the shortness of the notice given of the withdrawal of the guarantees.

During the last seven years, the British farmer has been forced to alter continually the rotation of his farm crops to satisfy national requirements. It is only reasonable to assume that the average farmer felt confident, when the act was passed, that for some years to come he could depend upon receiving a satisfactory return for his wheat and oats. After the harvest, he will have to rely entirely on the current state of the market. The steady decline in agricultural prices, which has been prevalent during the last year, tends to make the outlook of the arable farmer anything but hopeful.

The probable immediate result of the removal of control will be that a further large acreage of arable land will be laid down to grass. Practically speaking, under present conditions, this is the farmer's only alternative. Apart from financial considerations, farmers appear to show little resentment at the action of the government, in some quarters, in fact, the prospect of freedom from official interference is heartily welcomed.

Although, at present, British farming prospects do not appear very hopeful, the benefits of decontrol will probably be felt in many ways. The farmer has not found it easy, during recent years, to conduct his work on any fixed system, owing to the continually changing conditions from government control. In future, at least, he will know exactly where he stands and by perseverance and efficiency, he should be able to tide over the present times of difficulty. Moreover, the decrease in the acreage of arable land may not, in the long run, prove so disastrous, from a national standpoint, as generally feared.

Stock Raising Helped

During recent years, it has become increasingly evident that the raising of pure-bred stock is the branch of farming most conspicuously successful in Great Britain. Incidentally this department of agriculture will be strengthened by the government's action. In addition, the probable increase in the acreage of grassland will assist the movement which is on foot for the raising of a greater number of store cattle and sheep. The public should benefit by reason of the probable increase in the number of dairy cattle that will be kept.

Speaking generally, the repeal of the act will place agriculture on its true economic basis, and should act as a stimulus in the development of those branches of farming which are best suited to British conditions. In order to compensate the agricultural industry, in some measure, for the withdrawal of the guarantees, the government has indicated its intention to set aside a sum of £1,000,000 for the development of agricultural education and research. These means, it is felt, provide the soundest foundation for the true progress of British agriculture.

JITNEY OPERATIONS AGAIN RESTRICTED

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—A temporary restraining order issued by Judge E. S. Thomas of the United States District Court, on July 30, forbidding interference with operations of jitneys, was vacated at midnight last night. Judge Thomas gave this decision yesterday as the outcome of a hearing held last Friday at which Attorney-General Healy, for the Connecticut (trolley) Company, argued that the order was too sweeping.

The issue raised by the jitney men that the new law giving the Public Utilities Commission the right to issue licenses for operation of jitney buses where "public necessity" requires is unconstitutional, will be heard before three federal judges on August 16. Meantime, with the restraining order vacated, jitneys will not be operated except such as have been licensed by the Public Utilities Commission.

STAR-LIKE OBJECT SEEN

GAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — A star-like object, more brilliant then Venus and believed to be the nucleus of a comet, was seen with the naked eye by five persons at the Lick Observatory in California on Sunday. A telegram announcing the discovery of the object, which was but a short distance from the sun, was received at the Harvard observatory yesterday from W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory. The observations were made just before sunset.

SOUTH DAKOTA TO HELP ITS FARMERS

Actual Assistance in Getting Largest Returns on Crops He Produces Is Planned by the Department of Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Moniter from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The policy of the new South Dakota Department of Agriculture is being outlined, and its principal feature is that of assistance of any movement which has for its purpose the actual assistance of the farmer in getting the largest return on the crops he produces.

Continuing the policy of the old marketing department by building up the associations which have been formed for this purpose and with this policy in view the new department is assisting any such organizations to get a proper start when a new local organization is formed, and to devote itself to the interest of the farmers and their prosperity.

The new department has appointed F. O. Simonson as terminal representative in Sioux Falls, this following his position as a deputy in the marketing department in the same location.

The new department has also named M. R. Benedict of Huron, secretary of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation, as a representative of the department at the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington on August 15.

At this hearing the matter of a general reduction of grain rates from the northwestern states to all terminal markets will be the issue. Mr. Benedict, who has done a great deal of work along the lines of cost production and marketing costs, has a wide range of information on these subjects and has been selected on account of his intimate knowledge along these lines.

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Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON GOODS LINE

Smaller Crop Estimate Strengthens Prices and Buying Increases Based on Belief That Low Point Has Been Reached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The government's July condition report on the cotton crop, forecasting, as it did, probably the smallest crop of cotton seen in the United States for at least a decade, and resulting in a sharp upturn in raw cotton values, had a marked effect in adding extra filip to the primary cotton goods markets. From nearly all quarters during the past week have come reports of much more active dealing and substantially better prices.

Now that the likelihood of another bad slump in raw cotton values has become very small, it is generally conceded in cotton goods markets, by buyers as well as by sellers, that cotton products have seen their low point. With cotton at present levels or higher, the prices that have been ruling in many cotton goods lines are plainly below cost of production for most mills, and it is generally coming to be recognized that this condition cannot long obtain. Heavy curtailment of production, that has been going on for months, is now beginning to be felt, and accumulated stocks are turning out to be not nearly so large as had been generally supposed.

Public After Cheap Cotton

With the public at large turning to cottons because of their relative cheapness compared to other fabrics, secondary merchandising channels have had to resort again and again to manufacturing quarters for reorders, almost always for rush delivery. Accumulations of made-up goods have now been practically exhausted, in many lines, at least, and secondary market operators are beginning to realize that if they were to be prepared to meet the steady demand for cottons that is expected for the months to come, it was vitally necessary that orders be placed with the mills now.

Accordingly the past week or two has seen volume business on a large scale for future delivery as well as active trading in spot and near-by goods in small lots. Nearly all varieties of fabrics going into wearing apparel and home furnishings figured in the trading and even some of the goods for manufacturing purposes were in better demand.

Print Cloth Markets

Print cloth markets have had one of the most active weeks for several months, with Fall River reporting sales of at least 130,000 pieces, and southern goods brokers reporting sales in much larger volume. Prices have advanced ⅞ to ¼ of a cent a yard, without occasioning more than momentary halting of buying. On 38½ inch, 5.35 yard, 64 by 60s, 7 cents and 7¼ cents a yard was freely obtained for eastern goods for delivery as far off as September, while spots in scattered cases brought even more. Southern goods, at the close of the week, were reported firm around 7 cents for nearby delivery, with mills very reluctant to sell more distant goods except at the same price level. Large printers and bleachers bought heavily of 27-inch 64 by 60s at 4½ cents for eastern goods, while other constructions brought prices in proportion to these.

Bag manufacturers who had been holding off in anticipation of a bad drop in raw cotton values hastened to cover their needs, since heavy grain crops soon to come on the market promise a large demand for such goods. Advances in almost all bag constructions were reported, and although buyers hesitated for a day or two before paying the higher level, the sales were usually concluded before the week had closed.

Sheetings Are Strong

Sheetings have been very strong, an eighth or a quarter of a cent being tacked on to the prices in almost all constructions. Heavy exports of this type of goods have lent strength not only to the sheeting market itself, but have had an excellent effect on the entire cotton goods situation. Heavy drills for the shoe trade have been bought in larger quantities than has been seen for months.

In the fine fabric division, involving combed yarn fabrics, trading has not been quite as active as previously, though the demand has been steady, and the sales that have been made, including a few of large volume, have been at better prices than have been previously recorded this year. Many of the converters have been laying down contracts for specialty goods extending through the fall months, and more and more of the fine goods mills are reporting their production well sold to November. Spot goods in such lines have been exhausted long ago, and the manufacturers are rapidly working into a much stronger position than they have enjoyed for 18 months.

Yarns are substantially higher, and although the volume of trading seems to be awaiting conclusive evidence of the stability of the higher levels, there are indications of an active business in the near future. Inquiry has been larger than has been customary of late, and the entire market is rapidly becoming optimistic.

Curtailment among fine goods mills has been dwindling for some time and the amount of idle machinery in print cloth lines is now getting rapidly smaller. Spinners are not yet getting out anywhere near a full production, but even they are calling back some of their old help and gradually working toward a normal output.

FINANCIAL NOTES

In spite of the heavy shipments of gold to the United States during the year, foreign gold holdings increased in that period, $25,000,000 at the Bank of England, $8,000,000 at the Bank of Spain, $5,000,000 in Sweden, $2,000,000 in Switzerland. The Bank of France and the Bank of Netherlands showed decreases of $12,000,000 each, while holdings of German, Norwegian and Danish banks were almost unchanged. As a whole, the important European state banks held this year $14,000,000 more gold than the year before.

Subscriptions to the Swift Packing Company issue of $25,000,000 10-year 7 per cent notes offered to the public recently amounted to more than $40,000,000 when the books were closed, it was announced by the syndicate managers. Syndicate participants received 80 per cent of their applications in accordance with previous contracts. On other subscriptions the allotments average about 27 per cent.

The depressed condition of the pastoral industry and the wool trade in Australia were responsible for the smaller net profit made by the big Australian firm of Goldsbrough Mort & Co., Ltd., for the year ended March 31. This was £61,419, as against £100,484 in the 1919-20 term, and £160,544 for the preceding 12 months.

Production of all classes of coal in Alberta, Canada, during 1920 amounted to 7,010,845 tons, valued at $33,919,240, the highest in the coal mining history of Alberta. Of the total production 120,594 tons were anthracite, 3,419,021 bituminous, 3,359,308 domestic coal and 101,922 briquettes.

Conditions in the automobile market of Sao Paulo, Brazil, are even worse than in Rio de Janeiro, according to reports from Sao Paulo. Large consignments of cars are held by the banks by reason of the refusal of the consignees to meet the drafts covering their shipments. The banks are planning to put the cars on the market at whatever price can be secured. The latest statistics show that during the month of December, 1920, 56 trucks and 4 chassis and 599 automobiles complete and 3 chassis were received in Brazil from the United States. During November of the same year 85 trucks and 15 chassis and 582 automobiles and 12 chassis were received.

IRREGULAR TREND IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England — Adjustment caused irregular movements in the oil group on the London Stock Exchange yesterday. Shell Transport and Trading was 5 7-16, Mexican Eagle 7 5-32. The industrial department was well maintained, but there was no feature to trading.

Hudson's Bay was 6 7-16. Rubber shares were quiet, with hesitation in evidence. Dollar descriptions drooped in sympathy with the New York exchange and profit taking weakened Argentine rails. There also was moderate selling of home rails. The gilt-edged list was quiet and mixed. French loans were inactive and heavy because of the difficulty between France and England on the question of Upper Silesia.

There was practically no change in Kaffirs. Generally the market was neglected but steady. Consols for money 49, Grand Trunk 4½, DeBeers 10⅝, Rand Mines 2⅝, bar silver 38⅛d. an ounce. Money 4 per cent.

Discount rates—Short bills 4 9-16 per cent, three months bills 4 11-16 per cent.

IMPROVEMENT IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—After some selling and unsettlement earlier in the day, the stock market improved yesterday with the advance in foreign exchange and buying of standard railroad shares. The purchases included Great Northern preferred, and Atchison and New York Central. This prompted more general short covering which accounted for some of the buying in the industrial section. The closing was steady. Money ruled at 6 per cent. The total sales involved 275,200 shares.

Some of the closing prices follow: Steel 74½, up ⅜; American Locomotive 85½, up ½; Studebaker 78⅝, up ⅞; Northern Pacific 76; Mexican Petroleum 105¼, up ⅝.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The wheat market closed higher yesterday, with September at 1.22¼, December at 1.25¼. Corn closed fractionally higher, with September at 57½, December at 57½. Provisions and hogs were higher. September rye 1.10, August rye 1.09, December rye 1.09½b, September barley 61½b, December barley 63½b, September pork 18.60, September lard 11.42, October lard 11.55, January 10.12, September ribs 10.30a, October ribs 10.12.

MORE CHICAGO BUILDING

CHICAGO, Illinois — There were issued here last month 794 building permits, against 675 in June and 253 a year ago, with a total valuation of $44,000,000, or nearly double the previous month and more than double a year ago. The total includes 534 residences and apartment buildings against 553 the previous month and 160 a year ago. Five thousand permits for residences and apartments have been issued this year.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. October 13.18, December 13.63, January 13.59, March 13.86, May 13.96. Spot quiet; middling 13.20.

BRITISH FINANCIAL AFFAIRS DISCUSSED

Movement For Redeclaration of Policy Seeks Lowering of Government Expenditure and Limiting Currency and Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is an unhealthy condition when everybody's thought is more or less concentrated on something that may happen in the more or less immediate future. When the government fixed 4% per cent as the rate at which "additional" Treasury bills—that is to say bills outside the amounts regularly put up for tender once a week—would be sold the old expectation of a downward movement in the bank rate was revived. The hope, or the craving, was helped by the assumption that the government would favor anything that would encourage subscriptions to the new Treasury bonds now continuously offered to the public. Notwithstanding that after the reduction in the bank rate to 6 per cent in the last week of June the interest allowed on deposits with the joint stock banks fell to 4 per cent, there was still a vast amount of money lying on fixed deposit with these banks. It would be to the benefit of everybody concerned if a large proportion of these funds were transferred to permanent investments. The bank balance sheets at the close of the first half of the year indicate that they have been hardly able to diminish the volume of their investments, and have had to enlarge their holdings of Treasury bills. Were the owners of the fixed deposits to buy existing government stocks, the banks might be able to lessen the load of investments the war has left them with and perhaps to put pressure on customers who have advances on such securities to realize and liquidate stale or "petrified" loans. And if the timid folk who leave their money on deposit were to buy the new Treasury bonds there would be less occasion for the government to depend so much on the renewal of floating debt.

Money Rate and Exchange

Thus it is shown that there is quite a body of sound reason behind the hope that the bank rate will go down, but it is all behind the hope, and does not affect the reasons for or against the reduction. The extreme sensibility of sterling exchange in New York is one of the factors that cannot be ignored. How far the official value of money in London acts and interacts on the exchange, it is impossible to determine clearly; in many respects everybody is groping to ascertain the relations today between elements that have taken new and even reverse directions since the old days.

A movement for the redeclaration of the financial policy of Great Britain has been set on foot by the Federation of British Industries, a body which is really representative of the manufacturing interest of the country, has proved itself live, receptive of ideas and skeptical of easy and empirical solutions of current problems. The federation has asked the Prime Minister to appoint a commission to reconsider the conclusions of the committee which sat in 1918 under the presidency of the late Lord Cunliffe, then governor of the Bank of England. This committe made its first report on "Currency and Foreign Exchanges After the War" while the war was still in progress, and as the exchanges that counted were still "pegged" and the real consequences of war finance, other than expanded currencies and high prices, had not been loosed on the world, it declared pontifically for the earliest possible return to the equivalence of gold and sterling. A year after the war ended the Cunliffe Committee sent out its final report, a very brief document, in which it reiterated its former conclusions, suggested a definite limit for the currency of the United Kingdom and declared against any loans to foreign countries for the sole purpose of enabling them to import and pay for British goods. As examples of "jobbing backward" the two reports were unexceptionable, and to criticize them was in effect to say that the British fiscal and financial system of pre-war days was not as sound and effective as experience had proved it to be.

Taxes and Currency

Needless to say the definite recommendations of an expert committee to put a limit on the expansion of credit and currency were coupled with more general declarations that governmental and individual expenditure must be severely curbed. These were neglected, while the Treasury was quick to throw all its influence in favor of making money and credit scarce and dear and to put an arbitrary limit on a currency which did not need restriction in a country where the check system is fully developed and currency is mere pocket and till money. If a government continues to spend on a scale which entails high taxation, not only in the form of assessed taxes which are paid mainly by checks, but also in the form of duties on articles of consumption, which come into household bills or personal expenditure, it must allow for a corresponding provision of currency for pocket money.

While the financial world expends some of its energies in pursuit of something which eludes it, and while manufacturers are asking for a new policy, with the object of protecting themselves from the inconveniences attendant on deflation and falling prices, Labor in England is beginning to settle down to quietude and work. The abject failure of the coal strike has put such conflicts at a discount, but that is not the main operative cause. There is no doubt that the reduction or suppression of dividends by manufacturing companies has impressed the workingmen with the fact that Capital is encountering its full share of the after-war reaction, and is not seeking a lower scale of wages without just reason. An example of the happier relations now subsisting between employers and employed has been furnished by the proceedings on the government's Railways Bill. Included in this are the heads of a truce between the railway companies and their men. After these had been put in legislative form, the wording was found not to fulfill exactly the intentions of the two parties. So there was a public exhibition of close cooperation between the two in the interests of durable peace, and both parties combined against one or two venturesome legislators who thought they could improve on the pact. The fear lest decontrol of the railways in the middle of August might be the signal for a strike has been allayed by this exhibition of harmony.

CONFIDENCE IN B. A. W. R. A. VOTED

Action of Australian Woolgrowers Council in Passing Resolution Arouses Comment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—In wool circles the operations of Bawra are always of interest. Recently the Australian Woolgrowers Council moved the following resolution of confidence in Bawra:

"That this council, representing the woolgrowers' organizations of Australia, has every confidence in the British-Australian Wool Realization Association, Ltd., and is unanimously of opinion that the operations of that association since its inception, in connection with the allocation of wool for sales, have been of an entirely satisfactory nature."

Commenting on this the commercial editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, one of the two leading newspapers of New South Wales, says that it is not clear exactly why it was thought necessary to move the resolution which has given the impression of a patching up of differences—there had no doubt been a very strong feeling in New South Wales with regard to the starving of the wool market during June. The committee of the Colonial Wool Merchants Association in London recently passed a resolution to the effect that the interest of Australian growers and the trade between Australia and England would be best served by the recognition that the first consideration should be the realization of the current clip each year. The committee also thought that the quantities offered in August and September ought to consist of a much larger proportion of the new clip than has hitherto been provided. Sir John Higgins, the chairman of Bawra, however, stated that every care was taken by those in control to satisfy the requirements for wool, not from the carry-over, but from the free wool. Bawra had been generous in allowing free wool to have priority ever since October.

"It is all very well for those in control of Bawra to talk about being generous in not forcing old stocks on the market to the detriment of the new clip," remarked the Sydney press critic. "But if Bawra had had their way they would have had two bales of their wool to one bale of free wool in each London series. It is only due to the firm stand taken by the Colonial Wool Merchants Association that Bawra offerings in London have been about equal to the offerings of free wool."

LONDON IRON AND STEEL EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The industrial conditions in the iron and steel trade have improved but little, coal prices, it is alleged, being prohibitive. The recent capture of the Indian Railway contract by British firms is looked upon as a hopeful sign, especially as the low price at which the orders were taken points to an intention on the part of British manufacturers seriously to meet foreign competition. In other directions German producers are securing a considerable share of the far eastern and South American business, by quoting prices which neither the Belgian nor the French works can approach. The rates quoted by the French works are firmer, and there is less pressure to sell. Of the overseas market the most encouraging report comes from Japan, and South Wales works are benefiting by a fair tonnage of orders for galvanized and black sheets.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK VALUE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Tentative valuation of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad was fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, for rate-making purposes, at $25,350,084. This sum includes the valuation of the properties of the Northern Maine Seaport Railroad Company and the Van Buren Bridge Company, used by the Bangor & Aroostook.

STOCK DIVIDEND PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company asked authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to issue $53,000,000 capital stock to be distributed as stock dividends. The carrier also asked authority to execute a first mortgage, one series of the bonds of which, amounting to $28,615,000, is to be issued and $12,753,000 to be sold to J. P. Morgan & Co., at not less than 94½ net.

CANADA'S BUSINESS CONDITION REVIEW

Deflation of Prices That Increases Buying and Excellent Crop Prospects Combine to Contribute to Better Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Despite some unfavorable indications, there are more constructive elements in the Canadian business situation than there were three, or even two, months ago. The process of deflation, while unpleasant, has carried down prices and thus has made possible genuine recovery. With this has gone a gradual lowering of wage scales, also quite as necessary to the reestablishment of normal conditions in industry.

Take the resulting effect on the railways, which in a country of such vast distances as Canada, are of the utmost importance to the industrial and business community. Chairman Carvell of the Railway Commission recently informed the Montreal Board of Trade that a reduction in freight rates in the near future might be expected. His reasons were that, as the increase of last September had been granted chiefly on the ground of the increase in wages, therefore with a 12 per cent reduction in wages going into effect, it was but to be expected that there should be a proportionate reduction in rates. Naturally the effect on business will be quite marked. The Canadian public last year paid $492,000,000 in transportation charges, or $83,000,000 more than during 1919.

Good Crops Assured

Two months ago, while the crop prospects were excellent, still it was impossible to speak of them with certainty, this being especially true of the west, where conditions change very quickly. Now it is possible to speak with certain knowledge, and that in a confident manner; for in some portions of the prairie provinces the wheat harvest is in full swing. The most conservative of banking institutions are now venturing to predict an aggregate yield much in advance of last year's figures. The effect of this on business prospects in the west has already been most marked.

It is true that in districts depending very largely on live stock for their returns, the pinch of adverse conditions will be felt, this being especially true of Alberta, which during the last few years has relied much on the American market, now unfortunately closed through the emergency tariff. In government circles, however, there is the conviction that the embargo on live stock entering Great Britain will soon be removed, Dr. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture, having made a very effective presentation of the Canadian case before the inquiry in London.

Naturally Canada is affected by world-wide conditions that have reduced buying power in all countries, but that the latter has been more impaired recently is due chiefly to the American tariff legislation. From the very introduction of the Fordney Bill last fall Canadian farmers, realizing the seriousness of it to them, began to hedge, and this has continued, if anything having become more marked with the introduction of the new Fordney measure, which will hit Canada much harder than does the emergency tariff. It is almost impossible to overestimate the importance of this on the demand for American goods, the farmers of this country being by far the largest buyers of these. The rapidly growing balance of trade against Canada in favor of the United States is certain also to contract the demand for American goods, in that it will result in a higher rate of exchange, and thus operate as an additional tariff barrier.

Iron Market Condition

The production of pig iron and ferro-alloys in Canada during May was 43 per cent greater than during April, or 57,035 long tons, as compared with 39,693. The basic iron output was nearly trebled, being 44,000, as compared with 15,971 tons in April. There was also an increase in the output of ferro-alloys; but the production of foundry iron fell off. The decline in iron production seems to have run its course, and a more optimistic view is taken of the situation.

The port of Montreal is handling a record quantity of grain this season, the receipts up to July 31 having been over 31,000,000 bushels, and more than double that for 1920. In July alone 10,000,000 bushels were received. The large crop in the west, which will be moved earlier than usual, should set up new figures for the port.

The Maritime Provinces are finding a market for coal, even as far west as Toronto, due to the fact that they are venturing out. The other day the first vessel load of coal arrived at Toronto, and the demand is such that it is certain to be followed by others. The rate of exchange alone should enable the Maritime collieries to compete with the American product. The imports of coal from the United States last year amounted to $114,000,000, or double the value of the year before. Exchange added $14,000,000 to this.

Canadian railways have over 80,000 freight cars in readiness to move the western crop, this number being far in excess of that of any other year.

BANK DEPOSITS OF IOWA

DES MOINES, Iowa—Deposits in Iowa banks under state control are larger than at any time in the State's history, except in 1919 and 1920, being on June 30, last, $549,310,626. A year ago bank deposits reached the highest peak ever recorded in Iowa, which were $657,886,492. On June 30, 1919, they totaled $599,879,385

DIVIDENDS

Cripple Creek Central Railway, quarterly of 1% on preferred, payable September 1 to stock of August 15.

Belding, Corticelli, Ltd., quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable September 15 to stock of September 1.

Texas Chief, 1½% monthly, payable September 1 to stock of August 5.

Dominion Oil, 1% monthly, payable September 1 to stock of August 10.

Ranger Texas, 1% monthly, payable September 1 to stock of August 15.

American Grain & Feed, declared a dividend of 1½% on preferred stock, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

American Smelting & Refrigerating, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable September 1 to stock of August 15.

Federal Utilities, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable September 1 to stock of August 15.

Colonial Finance, quarterly of 2% on preferred and 25 cents a share on common, payable September 15 to stock of September 1.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE ADVANCES SHARPLY

NEW YORK, New York—A buoyant rise occurred yesterday in sterling exchange, advancing the rate nearly 10 cents, the widest upturn for many months. The pound was quoted at $3.69⅞, as against Saturday's close of $3.60⅛. Late in the day the quotation eased off. Local exchange authorities attributed the rise to hurried covering by the short interest in the London market. They pointed out that Saturday's rates were substantially higher, indicating even then some nervousness by the short faction.

Developments in the international situation over the week end, it was said, threw no light on the market's strength. Other remittances improved substantially with the London quotation.

	Mon.	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	$3.64¾	$3.56⅞	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0785	.0774½	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0756	.0744½	.1930
Lire	.0435	.0429½	.1930
Guilders	.3083	.3064	.4020
German marks	.0124	.0122½	.2380
Canadian dollar	.89¾	...	...
Argentine pesos	.2864	....	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0550	....	.1930
Pesetas	.1306	....	.1933

RAILROAD EARNINGS EXCEED ESTIMATES

NEW YORK, New York—Net railway operating income for June is exceeding first estimates. Of 203 roads, 196 give the figure at $51,452,000, whereas it was roughly estimated the total for all roads would scarcely go above $45,000,000, against deficit in June, 1920, of $14,662,000:

District—	1921	1920
Total operating revenues—		
Eastern district	$209,869,000	$215,981,000
Southern district	72,405,000	75,239,000
Western district	176,975,000	198,346,000
United States	459,249,000	492,566,000
Total operating expenses—		
Eastern district	174,699,000	225,210,000
Southern district	62,713,000	77,552,000
Western district	141,419,000	173,059,000
United States	378,831,000	475,821,000
Net railway operating income—		
Eastern district	22,440,000	*19,776,000
Southern district	5,973,000	*7,133,000
Western district	23,039,000	12,247,000
United States	51,452,000	*14,662,000

CLEVELAND RATE REDUCED

CLEVELAND, Ohio—D. C. Wills, chairman of the fourth federal reserve district, announces that the discount rate on all classes of paper has been cut from 6 to 5½ per cent.

FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING SALES

SYRACUSE, New York—The consolidated income account of the Franklin Manufacturing Company for the six months ended June 30, 1921, shows net sales of $14,393,858. After charging out expenses and costs of $13,658,032, the net profit was $735,826, to which was added miscellaneous income, less taxes, of $50,735, making the total income of $786,561. Bank loans of $4,510,000 on December 31, 1920, were paid in full June 30, 1921.

REPORT ON GERMAN TRADE CONDITIONS

Prussian Chamber of Commerce For June Finds Satisfactory Market in Most Lines of Industry Except Chemical

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The joint report of the Prussian chambers of commerce for June, one of the most reliable barometers to the condition of German trade, states that in almost all branches of retail trade a satisfactory market is to be recorded. So far as wholesale trade generally was concerned business was irregular. In the chemical, paper making, and engineering trades, the fear of "sanctions" frightened away many foreign buyers and also had an unfavorable effect on the home trade. The confusion in Upper Silesia is represented as also unfavorably influencing industry. Conditions in Germany's chief industries as described in the report referred to in June, may be summarized as follows:

Engineering Trade—Exclusion of Upper Silesia from market had favorable influence on Rhineland engineering trade, home orders in particular being more numerous. Abundant raw materials for the German iron and steel industry are to hand, the importation of Swedish ore in particular taking place regularly. The fall in prices on the iron market seemed to have come to a standstill since the middle of June last. A considerable demand for bar iron is recorded. Customers at home and abroad seem more ready to make contracts extending over a long period. Situation in machine building industry is represented as unchanged. Home inquiries have increased but orders from abroad have reached a standstill. "Closing down" of works on a large scale is likely to be avoided.

Locomotive Industry

Locomotive Construction Industry—In the South American market the United States is proving a sharp competitor because American firms are prepared to concede long credits. The Polish disturbances in Upper Silesia have handicapped considerably the Westphalian locomotive building trade.

Electrical Trade—Demand for small motors owing to agricultural needs in view of the approaching harvest has increased. Considerable activity provoked by orders from municipal bodies prevails in the telegraph and telephone material section of the trade. Foreign trade has had to suffer a great deal from anti-dumping legislation, and the "sanctions" already in force and further penalties are feared.

Wool Trade Satisfactory

Wool Trade—Large orders at satisfactory prices which have been placed account for the fact that at June wool auctions in London Germany was the largest buyer. Large orders at home and from abroad will keep the industry busy for some months.

Silk Trade—A slow improvement in the home market is recorded. On the other hand, foreign trade in this industry shows no sign of improvement.

Chemical Industry—Owing to the "anti-dumping" legislation and the fear of further "sanctions" the export trade is severely hit. Owing to their reduced purchasing power, export of chemical products to the lands where a low exchange prevails is out of the question "except, perhaps, in the case of Soviet Russia."

The decline in the export business of other trades, to which reference is made, is explained also by "fear of economic penalties and protective legislation recently introduced."

FORD CANADIAN PLANT

DETROIT, Michigan—The Ford Motor Company of Canada plant, which was closed August 1 for inventory, will reopen August 16.

TOOL STEELS

Blue Chip

High Speed

and other

FIRTH-STERLING TOOL STEELS

THE knowledge, experience and skill of SHEFFIELD combined with the best PITTSBURGH practice have made these steels a standard of QUALITY and UNIFORMITY wherever Tools are used

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EDUCATION'S PLACE IN MODERN POLITICS

New Zealand's Governmental Make-Up Seems to Justify Lord Bryce's Criticism of the Australasian Democracies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — The comments made by Lord Bryce on the relation between democracy and education in Australasia, in his new book, "Modern Democracies," have been read with much interest by New Zealand students of politics. Lord Bryce considers that Australian politicians have only a low level of attainments, and that this deficiency and the narrow outlook of public men is the weakest point in politics. Of New Zealand members of Parliament, the great English publicist says:

"The New Zealand House of Representatives is in one sense too representative, for its members are little above the average of their electors in knowledge or ability. . . . The Assembly is left to persons five-sixths of whom do not rise above the level of the town councilors of an English town. . . . The standard not only of attainments, but of debates and of manners also, leaves something to be desired. . . . Thinking bears a low ratio to talking. . . . There is certainly what one may call a sort of commonness, a want of that elevation and dignity which ought to raise above their ordinary level those who administer the affairs of a self-governing community with a great future, and this lowers the moral influence of Parliament upon the community itself."

Conditions Alike

Australians may be allowed to deal at length with the Australian aspect of this criticism, but there can be no harm in expressing the opinion that speaking broadly conditions are the same in both dominions. Of the general truth of Lord Bryce's comment on New Zealand public men there can be no doubt. No educated and honest observer of New Zealand politics, to whatever party he belonged, would deny it.

Lord Bryce raises here one of the problems and disappointments of democracy. It was once thought that democracy would attract the best men. We know now that it does not. It does not necessarily attract educated men. The standard of education in New Zealand political life is not high. The average member of Parliament is neither a writer, reader nor a deep thinker. He rarely gets away from platitudes in his speeches, and he has no literary graces. He is often lacking in culture. There is little or no evidence in his addresses in Parliament or on the platform that he has studied economics or sociology or political science. His outlook is parochial, and because the outlook of most of his constituents is parochial, he satisfies them. Problems of the empire and the world interest him but little. There is proof of this lack of interest in the fact that few members care sufficiently to protest against the disinclination of the government to encourage discussion of such subjects in Parliament. Ministers themselves are little better.

Labor Members Studious

During the last general election campaign, among many election speeches in the constituencies in and around Auckland, there appeared to be but one that appealed as the utterance of an educated, thoughtful, and original-minded man. That candidate was not elected.

In justice to the Labor Party it must be said that its members are studious. They may not be educated in the true sense of the word, but their speeches often display a knowledge of economics that puts other parties, some of whose members have had far better opportunities, to shame. The trouble is that the Labor men study in a narrow field, but that they do pursue knowledge should be accounted unto them for righteousness.

There are reasons for this state of affairs, this attitude of indifference and contempt toward education and culture, which may be considered explanations or excuses or both. The Auckland Star, which represents the Liberal-Labor Party in politics, and has done much to advance the cause of democracy in New Zealand, says there is much justification for Lord Bryce's criticism, and adds the following comment:

Prejudices Against Learned Rulers

"The pioneering conditions of these dominions and the attractions of open-air life discourage study. Men probably reflect that in the old days the educated classes dominated the world, and ruled ill, which reflection prejudices them against education and knowledge. The success that uneducated men have had in politics deepens the prejudice. There have been giants in colonial politics, men who have risen to the highest positions and made history, who had little education. Such men had a natural genius which the ordinary routine of higher education might have blunted, but neither this nor the fact that a university graduate is often a poor man of affairs is an argument against a higher standard of learning and intellectual interest in our legislators."

The Star declares that lack of education in men who aspire to rule the State is "a positive evil with incalculable possibilities," and that the real cause of it is the low standard of education in the electorate. Educated voters will look for an educated candidate. New Zealand had had a system of free and compulsory education for nearly 50 years, with excellent facilities for secondary and university education, yet at the end of that time a champion of democracy such as the Star is obliged to admit that much remains to be done before democracy is made safe for the world.

"More and more is it being realized," says that journal, "that the mere principle of democracy is not enough to save the world, that the success of democracy as a system depends upon the spirit in which it is worked, and that without the help of moral and intellectual striving, it may fail as other methods of government have failed—and possibly fail more completely."

MASONIC CLUBS IN DOMINIONS PROSPER

America Also Boasts Several Such Organizations, but London, "Home of Masonry," Fails to Maintain One

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Masonic clubs flourish in America and in all parts of the British dominions, but not in the home of Masonry, to wit, London. In some of the provincial towns, Brighton, for example, where there are two flourishing Masonic clubs, these institutions are a success, but the only serious attempt to inaugurate one in London was a dismal failure. Perhaps, some day, a few enterprising business brethren will take up the matter in earnest and make a success of it. The need for such an institution has long been felt.

Meanwhile the news is at hand that the brethren of New South Wales are building a Masonic club. One has been in existence for some time, but it has outgrown its home, and a larger building, which will provide accommodation for temporary and permanent residential members, is now in course of erection. It is proposed to issue £100,000 worth of debentures, payable in calls of 1s. every two months, and bearing interest at 6 per cent. Already £25,000 worth have been applied for and allotted. The present club membership is 2000, which, it is anticipated, will rise to 10,000 when the proposed scheme is fully matured.

The annual report of St. Augustine's Lodge, New Zealand, closes with the following paragraph: "In conclusion your committee feels that it would like to ask the brethren to take their Masonry more seriously—even the constitutions and by-laws are well worth some study—whilst the principles we profess if practiced in ever so small a degree would make not only our lodge meetings happy events but everyday life more agreeable."

Buenos Aires Activities

Lodge Quilmes, Buenos Aires, No. 2459, has just celebrated its four thousandth meeting, when the district Grand Master was present along with representatives from most of the 24 lodges in the district, whilst the Argentine Grand Orient was represented by commissions from Eureka Lodge, the American Lodge in Buenos Aires, and General Sam Martin. A New York lodge was also represented, various English lodges, and Kilwinning No. 2, Scotland. Instead of the customary banquet the brethren devoted the money to the fund created for the repair and renovation of their premises and to a donation to the Trevor Mold Memorial Fund, which is devoted to educational purposes.

At a recent meeting of the Lodge Hispano-Americana at Madrid, one of the newly initiated brethren read the following original aphorisms: "When entering our temple hang your mundane habit on the door so as to return to childhood for a few hours, and open your soul to near friends as the flower opens to the light of the sun. Remember every hour that the tunic in which you pretend to conceal your vices and vanities is as flimsy and insecure as the mantle of dew which on wintry days dims the transparency of the glass in your window.

Daily Loyalty

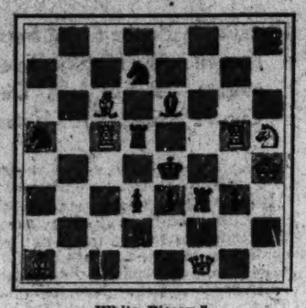
"Do not become unduly disquieted or impatient because you suppose that Freemasonry does not march quickly with its labors. Endeavor to be at your post each day as a loyal worker, and stimulate your brethren to leave the portion of the path they tread in the performance of their work as free from cobblestones as your own. Induce your brother to be outside the temple as he should be within it, and make him understand discreetly that in the same manner he can, when necessary, rely on you being ready to aid him for his good. Be temperate in your temple. Those who listen to you know the value of words and prefer quality rather than quantity. Strive for the institution never ceasing to be a secret society. To love well-perceived a prayer is more fitting than a chant. If Freemasonry—not its personnel—should ever appear to you as something puerile, leave it instantly. If, on the contrary, it becomes something beloved, impose on yourself the duty of leading by the hand to its bosom every good man you meet in the world."

Lodge Patea Kil, now No. 18 of the New Zealand constitution, but formerly No. 536 of the Scotch constitution, has just celebrated its jubilee. Its first master 50 years ago, William Dale, is now resident in South America, and was unable to be present at the celebration, but John Gillman Beamish, the first tyler, and brother of George Beamish, the first senior warden, was present. The original members were all pioneers who formed the destinies of the fair Dominion of New Zealand, carving out for themselves and their families homes from the virgin bush and swamp lands, with very little return for their labors, amid great handicaps in rough-and-ready means of transport. The lodge was also one of the pioneers in the formation of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 285
By Lennox F. Beach
Original; composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

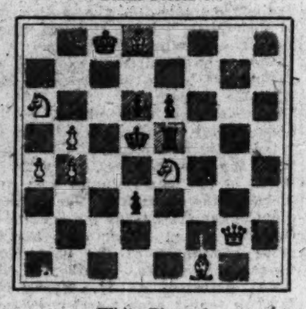
Black Pieces 9



White Pieces 7
White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 287
Author not known

Black Pieces 5



White Pieces 9
White to play and mate in three moves

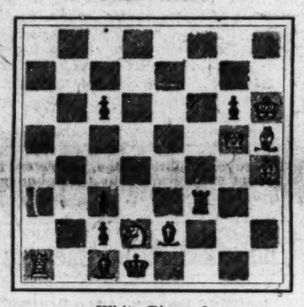
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 283. Kt-Q2
No. 284. 1. R-Q PxR
2. Q-B8ch
1. ——— Any
2. Q-Kt2
Prob. Comp. } Kt(K4)-B6
H. V. Tüxen }

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

An example similar to last week's of the half-pin with unpin in the evolution of the two-move problem.
By C. W. Sheppard

Black Pieces 8



White Pieces 6
White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

The Kent County Cup, England, was won (for the sixth time) by the Tunbridge Wells Club, who defeated Canterbury in the final by 6—2. The first five players of the victorious team have been members since its organization in 1898. The score:

TUNBRIDGE WELLS		CANTERBURY	
1. E. L. Raymond	½	W. B. Dixon...	½
2. T. S. Connan..	1	F. Marchant...	0
3. W. M. Brooke.	½	F. Shrubsole...	½
4. E. L. Nickels..	1	A. J. Windybank	0
5. B. T. Stevenson	1	G. E. Dunster.	0
6. F. H. Jacobs..	1	R. G. Port....	0
7. Dr. P. G. Lock.	½	A. E. Cozens...	½
8. Dr. N. Grace ..	½	J. E. Finch....	½
	6		2

The Cheshire Challenge Cup was won by Stockport, who defeated Wilmslow in the final, 4½—3½, two of the games being adjudicated by Sir G. A. Thomas.

The new Austria Chess Association held an invitation tournament at the Vienna Chess Club, which was won by F. Sämisch of Berlin. The score:

1. F. Sämisch (Berlin)	8
2. M. Euwe (Amsterdam)	7½
3. J. Breyer (Pressburg)	7
4. E. Grünfeld (Vienna)	6½
5. S. Tartakover (Vienna)	6½
6. A. Vajda (Budapest)	6½
7. V. Vukovitch (Agram)	6½
8. J. Krejcik (Vienna)	4½
9. H. Müller (Vienna)	4
10. O. Strobl (Vienna)	4
11. T. Gruber (Vienna)	3
12. A. Gottlieb (Vienna)	2

J. R. Capablanca, the world's champion, in writing from Cuba to the London Observer, is quoted as follows:

"I shall soon go to the United States for a few weeks and thence to Europe. I have no plans for the near future, but as regards the championship, no master will have any difficulty in playing me for it, provided he can arouse sufficient interest to raise a suitable purse to compensate both him and myself for the effort required."

Tzecho-Slovakia reports the formation of a local German Chess Association with Herr Victor Tietz of Carlsbad as president.

Newell S. Banks, the Detroit chess expert, in a recent exhibition at the Providence (Rhode Island) Chess Club, won 12 and drew 3 out of 15 games.

The following game of the eighth American congress was contested in the ninth round:

Janowski White		Jaffee Black
1.	P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2.	Kt-KB3	P-Q4
3.	P-B4	P-K3
4.	B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
5.	P-K3	P-B3
6.	QKt-Q2	B-Q3
7.	B-Q3	P-K4
8.	BPxP	BPxP
9.	PxP	KtxP
10.	KtxKt	BxKt
11.	O-O	O-O
12.	Kt-B3	Q-Q3
13.	KtxB	QxKt
14.	B-KB4	QxKtP
15.	R-Kt	Q-R6
16.	B-K5	Kt-Kt5
17.	B-Kt3	Q-K2
18.	P-KR3	Kt-B3
19.	R-R	R-Q
20.	B-B7	R-K
21.	B-KB4	R-Q
22.	B-B7	R-K
23.	Q-Kt3	Q-K3
24.	B-KB4	P-QKt3
25.	R-B7	B-Q2
26.	KR-B	Kt-K5
27.	Q-R3	Kt-B4
28.	B-K2	P-QR4
29.	B-Kt4	P-B4
30.	B-B3	Kt-K5
31.	Q-Kt3	QR-B
32.	Q-Q4	R-K2
33.	P-QR4	RxR
34.	BxR	P-QKt4
35.	BxP	PxP
36.	B-QKt4	R-B2
37.	B-KR5	P-Kt3
38.	B-KB3	Kt-B3
39.	B-R3	B-Kt4
40.	R-B5	B-B5
41.	R-R5	Q-B2
42.	R-B5	Q-K3
43.	R-R5	Q-B3
44.	B-Kt2	P-R3
45.	R-B5	Q-K3
46.	R-R5	Q-B3
47.	P-Kt4	PxP
48.	BxP	P-R4
49.	B-KB3	K-R2
50.	B-Kt2	B-Kt4
51.	P-R4	Q-B5
52.	QxQ	BxQ
53.	RxRP	K-R3
54.	P-K4	Kt-Q2
55.	PxP	B-Q6
56.	R-R8	B-B4
57.	P-Q6	Kt-B4
58.	B-Q5	R-Q2
59.	R-R8 ch	R-R2
60.	B-B ch	K-Kt2
61.	RKt8 ch	K-B3
62.	B-Kt2 mate	

FINANCING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Present New York System of Dual Control Said to be Unfortunate — Remedy Seen in New School Budget System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A proposal for the adoption of an entirely new plan of taxation, overturning the present arrangements for financing the public schools of New York City, as well as the higher educational institutions now financed by the municipality, has been outlined by Henry H. Curran, president of the Borough of Manhattan and coalition candidate for mayor.

"We all agree that education is a state function," said Mr. Curran. "It has been so considered in this State for over 100 years. The state Constitution so provides. Administration of schools in any locality is therefore far from a violation of home rule. We also agree that the division of responsibility between the city government and the school system, as in New York, has worked out very unfortunately. In other parts of the State and elsewhere, the division of responsibility does not exist today; there is financial independence for the school system. It is only New York and a few other cities that still have the dual control.

"Among the bad results of dual control, that of teachers' salaries has recently come into question, and the Board of Estimate having failed to act, the Legislature was compelled to increase them. Again, repairs to school buildings have suffered, as there has never been a proper appropriation for that portion of school activity. The erection of new school buildings has been deplorably delayed. These three main divisions, within my personal recollection, have suffered grievously.

Present System Faulty

"The requirement that the Board of Estimate appropriate annually for the schools at least 4.9 mills of every dollar of taxable real and personal estate in the city, thereby providing a minimum, has been outgrown. The moment you get 50 cents beyond your 4.9 mills your minimum becomes meaningless. When you once get over that imaginary line, which is away behind the necessary lines of progress, the Board of Estimate takes hold and exercises control, as it may, not only for the extra 50 cents, but for all the millions that are within the 4.9 limitation, or point of beginning, it is better to say.

"I do not believe in the minimum provision. If you raise it, I do not think it will do any more good. Either it will be more or less than the schools need, and you might as well abolish it altogether. My suggestion to you is this, that instead of having this minimum, we should establish a maximum, within which the Board of Education should have practically complete control, as to the rates that the teachers, the staff and all the employees shall receive, subject to the Legislature acting for the State, as to the matter of positions of every kind, as to the amount to be spent on supplies and repairs; in other words, should make and promulgate and enact its own budget. The objection that there is no veto or control anywhere is met by the maximum, and is why I suggest it. At the present time, 10 mills would take care of all the probable expense, that is one penny out of every dollar of taxable valuation, a really comprehensive figure that people will easily get used to and perhaps insist upon. If this were not satisfactory, the Legislature may overnight change it.

Making the Budget

"To be more concrete and specific, I would suggest this procedure. Let the budget for the schools be made up by the Board of Education; then be forwarded to the Board of Estimate, and if the Board of Estimate, being harassed by constitutional limitations on what may be spent on that yearly budget for all purposes, believes that some items should not be allowed in the Board of Education budget, it could object to specific items, but would be compelled to give reasons. Then the recommendations, if there be any, would go back to the Board of Education, which in turn, by a two-thirds vote, could overrule definitely and finally and completely any such recommendation, and end the chapter as to the budget right there.

"When we come to the question of what should be included within the penny for the schools, I would include not only the budget proper as we know it, the current expense of the year for the schools, but also the expense of the City College and Hunter College, leaving independence to each of these, as we desire to leave it to the Department of Education, perhaps apportioning a certain maximum within the 10 mills, to each, according to the ratio of their probable expense to that of the schools in general. I would also include the annual expense for interest and amortization of the city's debts for schools already built, building and to be built.

"With these matters in, and including also the state school moneys, because they come from the city out of the budget in another form, the whole story of the cost of education in the City of New York may be told in that one budget, so that the people may know at once how much they are paying for education. And having given power to the Board of Education, having given them responsibility, I would add visibility by having a separate school tax, payable in November, while the rest of the taxes for the other needs of the municipality would be due in May, as at present."

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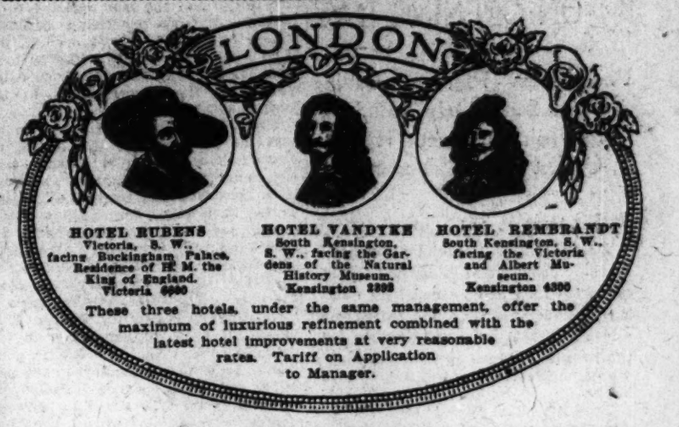

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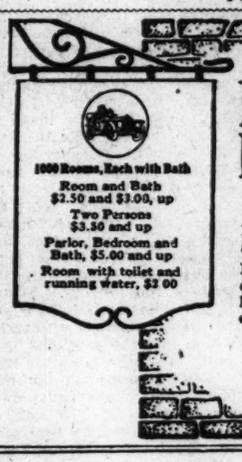

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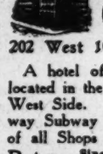

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

INCOGNITI LEADS ON OPENING DAY

Philadelphia Pilgrims, Batting First, Score Only 159 Runs to Their Opponent's 168 in a Cricket Match Yesterday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WIMBLEDON, England (Monday)—In their cricket match against the Incogniti, which commenced here today, the Philadelphia Pilgrims batted first and made 159 runs, only to see this total rapidly passed by their opponents who compiled 168 for the loss of three wickets.

S. W. Mifflin played well for the Americans and carried out his bat for 58 runs, the next best score being 23 by J. M. Crossman. Most of the scoring for the Incogniti team which included several figures well known in the English county cricket championships, was done by D. Roberts and H. R. Kirkwood, who hit up 60 and 50 not out, respectively. For the Pilgrims, Edward Hopkinson took two wickets for 33.

INTERNATIONAL MEET IN DENMARK

Sweden Takes Eleven Firsts Out of Thirteen Events in Athletic Championship at Copenhagen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark — The Swedish athletic team, returning from England where they had gathered seven firsts, four seconds and four thirds, in the English championships at Stamford Bridge, competed in an athletic meeting held in the Stadion under the management of the Copenhagen Sports Club on July 8.

Since there was no one to give the Swedish champions a race in some of the events they were arranged as handicaps. Thus the three miles was a handicap with E. Backman as scratch, and to give S. Lundgren a send-off in the 1000-meters Alb Larsen started at scratch with the Swede, who had 75 meters to pull off the longest handicap. The Swedes took 11 firsts out of 13 events, but as a whole did not better their performance in England, with the notable exception of O. Zallhagen, who threw the discus 79.41, and F. Jansson who added two centimeters to his hop, step and jump performance at Stamford Bridge.

It was hoped that with such opposition as the Swede, Rydberg, would give him, Henry Petersen would better his record in the pole jump, but both Rydberg and Gounar Rasmussen, Sparta, failed to extend him, though the former touched Petersen's jump subsequently in private. C. A. Christiernsson made a better pace than Bernhard, who won the 110-meter hurdles in England. His was the Swedish record time of 15.4s., and Henry Thorsen, who came in second, touched the Danish record time of 15.7s. The summary:

400-Meter Dash—Won by Schnicker Petersen, Denmark; S. A. Lund, second; A. Hellmann, third. Time—53.6s.

1000-Meter Run—Won by S. Lundgren, Sweden; E. Rahe, second; C. Larsen, third. Time—2m. 30.7s.

Three-Mile Run—Won by E. Backman, Sweden; J. Ebert, second; H. Nielson, third. Time—14m. 41s.

110-Meter Hurdles—Won by C. A. Christiernsson, Sweden; Henry Thorsen, second; F. Jansson, third. Time—15.4s.

400-Meter Hurdles—Won by C. A. Christiernsson, Sweden; no opposition. Time—56.6s.

Running High Jump—Won by B. Jansson, Sweden, 1.75 meters; S. Morgensen and W. Honore tied at 1.7 meters.

Running Long Jump—Won by F. Jansson, Sweden, 6.53 meters; C. Sorensen, second, 6.3 meters; W. Honore, third, 6.04 meters.

Hop, Step, and Jump—Won by F. Jansson, Sweden, 14.25 meters; W. Honore, second, 12.6 meters; B. Jansson, third, 12.49 meters.

Pole Vault—Won by H. Petersen, Denmark, 3.6 meters; H. Rasmussen, second, 3.5 meters; Rydberg, third, 3.4 meters.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Bertil Jansson, Sweden, 26.54 meters; W. Jensen, second, 22.56 meters; S. Johansen, third, 22.35 meters.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by C. J. Lindh, Sweden, 48.20 meters. (Only entrant.)

Throwing Discus—Won by O. Zallhagen, Sweden, 79.41 meters; W. Jensen, second, 72.04 meters; C. J. Lindh, third, 69.91 meters.

Javelin Throw—Won by G. Lindstrom, Sweden, 60.61 meters; A. Elmer, second, 46.3 meters; F. Jansson, third, 43.89 meters.

HARROW LOSES TO ETON CRICKETERS

Latter Side Wins by Seven Wickets in Their Ninety-Second Annual Match at Lord's Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—After playing a splendid up-hill game against a strong Eton side the Harrow cricket team lost by 7 wickets, when the ninety-second annual cricket match between these two public schools was decided at Lord's. Splendid generalship was displayed by the rival captains, and the teams, as a whole, gave an excellent account of themselves. The Harrow eleven was considered to be one of the strongest produced by the school in recent years, and it therefore came as a decided surprise to its supporters when the first innings—the Harrovian captain, C. T. Bennett, won the toss—yielded only 64 runs. In this innings only two players entered double figures, these being H. F. Bagnall with 13 and F. O. G. Lloyd with 11. Eton's first innings was, on the other hand, a distinctly useful one, 238 appearing on the score board before the fall of the last wicket, P. E. Lawrie, a very promising batsman with a nice easy style, scored 53 out of 67 runs in something like 30 minutes. Lord Dunglass and G. O. Allan were also free contributors to the innings total of 238.

Those who expected Harrow to repeat the performance of the first innings when batting a second time were speedily disillusioned. Bennett, H. J. Enthoven and Bagnall all played well. Then came the innings of the match, for L. G. Crawley scored 103 before making his exodus as the result of a smart catch by H. D. Sheldon off the Hon. J. B. Coventry's bowling. Crawley is the twentieth batsman to have scored a century in the Eton versus Harrow fixture since it was established in 1805. There were occasional flashes of brilliancy on the part of the remaining Harrow batsmen, but the frequently changed Eton bowling needed careful playing all the time, and the innings eventually terminated for 295.

Eton then needed 122 to win, and mighty cheers rose from the Harrow camp when the first three batsmen were retired without great score. At this critical moment of the game Lawrie played another fine innings. He batted far from cautiously, and crisp runs came from his blade to such effect that he was able to carry out his bat for 67. His partner in the concluding periods of the game was G. K. Cox, who was not out 30. Cox played just the right game for the situation. He contented himself with keeping his wicket intact, and allowed Lawrie, who became more and more daring as time progressed, to do most of the scoring. At the finish of the game, both Lawrie and Cox were enthusiastically carried shoulder high into the pavilion.

M. L. Hill's wicket-keeping for Eton deserves special mention. He took fast balls with the greatest equanimity. Whether coming on the leg side, on the off, or even between the batsman's pads, the leather invariably came to rest in Hill's gloves. The fielding by both teams was well up to tradition, and the bowling worthy of respect. The most successful bowler for Harrow was Enthoven, who varies his length, flight and break disconcertingly. Coventry, Allen and M. R. Bridgeman bore the brunt of the Eton attack. The summary:

HARROW

First Innings		Second Innings	
C. T. Bennett (captain), b Allen	8	c Brand, b Sheldon	30
H. J. Enthoven, b Allen	9	c Aird, b Coventry	33
H. F. Bagnall, st Hill, b Brand	13	st Hill, b Aird	20
L. G. Crawley, b Allen	1	c Sheldon, b Coventry	103
P. H. Stewart-Brown, b Coventry	3	c Hill, b Coventry	27
I. G. Collins, run out	4	b Bridgeman	8
G. C. Kinahan, c Aird, b Brand	4	b Brand	28
R. N. Bancher, b Coventry	0	b Aird	10
C. S. Crawley, c Hill, b Coventry	1	b Allen	3
F. O. G. Lloyd, c Barber, b Coventry	11	c Cox, b Allen	4
P. V. Upton, not out	0	not out	8
Byes, etc.	10	Byes, etc.	21
Total	64	Total	295

ETON

First Innings		Second Innings	
The Hon. D. F. Brand (captain), c Bagnall, b Lloyd	22	b Enthoven	18
Lord Dunglass, l-b-w, b Enthoven	30	l-b-w, b Upton	4
R. Aird, c Stewart-Brown, b Enthoven	2		
P. E. Lawrie, st Stewart-Brown, b Bagnall	53	b Enthoven	0
G. K. Cox, c Bennett, b Enthoven	7	not out	67
G. O. Allen, b Kinahan	34	not out	30
T. C. Barber, b Enthoven	5		
M. Ll. Hill, b Enthoven	0		
H. D. Sheldon, b Enthoven	31		
Hon. J. B. Coventry, b Kinahan	23		
M. R. Bridgeman, not out	6		
Byes, etc.	25	Byes, etc.	6
Total	238	Total (3 wkts)	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS

HARROW—First Innings

	O	M	R	W
Allen	12	4	24	3
Bridgeman	6	2	13	0
Coventry	10.2	8	9	4
Brand	5	0	8	2

Second Innings

	O	M	R	W
Allen	23	6	56	2
Bridgeman	18	6	44	1
Coventry	23	6	79	3
Brand	13	2	40	1
Sheldon	9	3	23	1
Cox	6	3	12	0
Dunglass	4	1	11	0
Aird	3.3	1	9	2

ETON—First Innings

	O	M	R	W
Upton	11	1	55	0
Kinahan	20.1	4	58	2
Enthoven	19	7	56	6
Lloyd	7	0	22	1
Bagnall	4	0	16	1
L. G. Crawley	2	0	6	0

Second Innings

	O	M	R	W
Upton	9	2	39	1
Kinahan	5	0	29	0
Enthoven	9	2	24	2
Lloyd	4	1	11	0
Bagnall	2	0	10	0
Baucher	2	0	6	0

DUNCAN AND MITCHELL WIN

DEAL, New Jersey—George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, British professional golfers, defeated J. M. Barnes, United States open champion, and John Farrell of the Quaker Ridge Club, 3 up in a 36-hole match Sunday, over the links of the Hollywood Country Club. Excellent team play gave the visitors a lead of 4 up in the morning round, which the American players cut in the afternoon to 3.

UNITED STATES TIE BRITISH AT RYDE

It Is Now Considered Improbable That the American Boats Will Win the Cup—Britain Leads, 97 Points to 72

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

RYDE, England (Monday) — It is highly improbable that the United States will win the British-American Cup for the six-meter yachts as with only one more race to be decided, Britain leads by 97 points to 72. After four previous meetings, the rival teams of yachts met today off Ryde and a close race ended in each side scoring 18 points. There was a good breeze from the westward, which gave the boats a test on all points of sailing, the first boat to finish being Polly, the star English craft.

The British team had the best of the start, the order across the line being: Polly, Jean, Victoria, Jeannie, Flya, Sheila, Montauk and Grebe. The last named did splendidly on the beat to the windward, and worked her way into second place before the close of the first round when she was only 57s. astern of Polly. The order at the end of the first round was: Polly, Grebe, Flya, Victoria, Shiela, Montauk, Jean and Jeannie. Grebe hung on well in the second circuit, but could not catch Polly, which beat her home by 18s. Of the American boats, Sheila worked up from fifth place to third and Montauk from sixth to fifth, Jeannie being the last all through.

CLEVELAND RECOVERS LEAD IN STANDING

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	66	39	.629
New York	62	38	.620
Washington	59	50	.541
Detroit	50	55	.459
St. Louis	49	54	.476
Boston	47	55	.461
Chicago	45	59	.433
Philadelphia	38	66	.365

RESULTS MONDAY

Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 3
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 6
New York 7, Chicago 0
Chicago 5, New York 4
Boston 6, Detroit 1
Washington 16, St. Louis 5

GAMES TODAY

Detroit at Boston
St. Louis at Washington
Chicago at New York
Cleveland at Philadelphia

NEW YORK DIVIDES

NEW YORK, New York—By breaking even in a double-header with Chicago yesterday the New York Highlanders lost the lead in the American League pennant race. The Highlanders began the afternoon with a decisive victory, 7 to 0, J. P. Shawkey holding the White Sox to four hits. In the second game the Sox gained the upper hand in the first inning and maintained their lead, winning 5 to 4. G. H. Ruth got his fortieth home run of the season in the first game and his forty-first in the second game. The score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
New York	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	x	—	7	10	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	4	1

Batteries—Shawkey and Schang; Wienecke, Hodge and Leed. Umpires—Moriarity and Chill.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
Chicago	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	5	8	1
New York	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—	4	7	3

Batteries—Kerr, Faber and Leed; Hoyt and Schang. Umpires—Moriarity and Chill.

CLEVELAND TAKES TWO GAMES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Cleveland routed the New York Highlanders from first place by taking both games of a double-header from Philadelphia yesterday. The champions won the first game, 4 to 3, and took the second after 13 innings of hard battling, 7 to 6. The score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	4	8	0
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	9	0

Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neill; Rommell and Perkins. Umpires—Dineen and Evans.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	—	R	H	E
Cleveland—	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	7	14	5
Philadelphia—	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	6	16	2

Batteries—Bagby, Sothoron and O'Neill; Naylor, Harris and Perkins. Umpires—Dineen and Evans.

SENATORS DEFEAT ST. LOUIS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Washington took a heavy hitting and loosely played game from St. Louis yesterday, 16 to 5. The Senators' big inning was the eighth when they scored seven runs. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
Washington	0	3	2	0	1	2	1	7	x	—	16	17	3
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—	5	10	4

Batteries—Johnson and Picinich; Bayne, Morris, Burwell and Severeid. Umpires—Connolly, Nallin and Wilson.

RED SOX DEFEAT TIGERS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Red Sox defeated the Detroit Tigers yesterday, 6 to 1. Three Tiger errors helped the Sox to victory. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	x	—	6	8	0
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	8	3

Batteries—Myers and Ruel; Leonard and Bassler. Umpires—Hildebrand and Owens.

JAPANESE EXPECTED TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—To begin practice for their Davis Cup tennis matches with the India team here August 18 to 20, the two regulars of the Japanese outfit, Ichyia Kumagae and Zenzo Shimidzu, are expected to arrive here today. Seiichiro Kashio, the third member of the team, is expected to follow them in a day or so. The Onwentsia Club at Lake Forest will afford practice facilities of the players of both nations. Erection of stands at the club to accommodate 5000 spectators is nearly completed and half of the reserved seats have already been taken.

GIANTS GAIN ON LEAGUE LEADERS

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	64	37	.634
New York	64	41	.610
Boston	56	43	.556
Brooklyn	55	50	.524
St. Louis	53	49	.520
Cincinnati	44	60	.423
Chicago	43	60	.417
Philadelphia	31	70	.307

RESULTS MONDAY

St. Louis 7, Boston 6
New York 6, Chicago 3
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 3
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 2

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis
New York at Chicago
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh
Philadelphia at Cincinnati

BRAVES LOSE IN FINAL INNING

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—St. Louis defeated Boston, 7 to 6, by rallying in the eighth inning, tying the score and then scoring the winning run in the tenth. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	—	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	—	7	12	0
Boston	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—	6	12	0

Batteries—Pertica, Bailey; Haines and Dilhoefer, Clemons, Ainsmith; Fillingim, McQuillan and Gowdy, O'Neil. Umpires—Brennan and O'Day.

REDS WIN, 9 TO 3

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Cincinnati took another game from Philadelphia yesterday, 9 to 3. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	1	0	3	1	2	0	1	x	—	9	9	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	3	8	3

Batteries—Marquard and Wingo; Winters, Sedgwick, Wilhelm and Peters, Henline. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

GIANTS WIN FROM CUBS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The New York Giants after being held scoreless for six innings by Chicago, pounded the offerings of E. G. Martin for four runs, defeating the Cubs yesterday, 6 to 3. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	—	6	9	1
Chicago	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	10	1

Batteries—Nehf and Snyder; Martin, York and Killifer. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

BROOKLYN BEATS PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania — Brooklyn outbatted Pittsburgh in yesterday's game and won, 4 to 2. B. A. Grimes, pitching for the winners, held Pittsburgh to six hits. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	—	4	10	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	2	6	0

Batteries—Grimes and Miller; Cooper and Brottem. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

ANOTHER TITLE WON BY MISS BLEIBTREY

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut — Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, of the New York Women's Swimming Club, added to her many titles that of United States Amateur Athletic Union outdoor 220-yard swimming champion here Sunday.

Competing over a rough 110-yard course in Long Island Sound, off Seaside Park, she defeated by a scant yard her club mate, Miss Charlotte Boyle, who finished second, eight yards ahead of Miss Helen Wainright, of the same club, in third place. The time was 3m. 5 1-5s.

Nine contenders reported for the title race and it had to be decided in heats. The fourth to qualify for the final was another girl from the Women's Swimming Club, Miss Gertrude Ederle. She touched out a few feet behind Miss Wainwright.

HAMPSHIRE BEATS SOMERSETSHIRE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, England (Monday) — In the English county cricket championship match here today, Hampshire defeated Somersetshire by eight wickets.

MISS AMERICA GETS PRIZE

CHICAGO, Illinois — Although the Pageant of Progress speedboat races were called off at the end of the third contest Saturday, Miss America, G. A. Wood's world champion hydroplane, was awarded the Sinclair Trophy, emblematic of the Great Lakes championship, without having to win the third contest. In the same manner Miss Chicago, champion of the Mississippi Valley, won the Edgewater Beach Hotel Cup, as it already had won two legs of this event. C. P. Hanley's Edith IX from Muscatine, was awarded the 320-class supremacy; Arab IV, R. V. Sidway's Buffalo boat, got the 1300-class prize, and L. E. Selby's Pekin craft, Margaret III, the 478-class championship.

SKELTON WINS SWIMMING RACE

NEW YORK, New York—Robert Skelton, of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, won the men's National 44-yard breast-stroke swimming championship in 6m. 50 2-5s on Saturday. Stephen Ruddy of the New York Athletic Club was second.

FENWAY PARK
TWO GAMES TODAY AT 3:30
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1850

SEABRIGHT TENNIS TOURNEY IS OPEN

Promises to Be the Finest Season Known in the Historic Tournament — British Isles Davis Cup Players Are Entered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SEABRIGHT, New Jersey—With an entry list containing the very best of the candidates for the Davis Cup team among the men, and for the championship among the women, the invitation tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis Club gave promise of the finest season the historic tournament has known in many years. Among those who contended in the women's matches all the better known players came through in straight sets by one-sided scores, the only exceptions being Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, New Jersey, who had considerable difficulty in disposing of Miss Grace Bristed, Newport, Rhode Island, and Miss L. H. Bancroft of Boston, who required 16 games in the second set before she defeated Miss Adelaide Hooker.

Only singles were played on the opening day, the morning being devoted to the first round of the women, while the first and most of the second round of the men's singles was completed in the afternoon. The arrangement of the draw made the matches in the first round rather easy for the more prominent of the contenders. Vincent Richards, Yonkers, New York, defeated A. W. Myers, the English tennis expert and correspondent of The London Field, in straight sets, while W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, had an equally easy time with Capt. R. C. VanVliet, Hoboken. W. T. Tilden 2nd, Providence, Rhode Island, and W. M. Washburn, New York, decided to default, and R. N. Williams 2nd, Boston, who had drawn a bye, was not called upon to play. The British Isles team was also present and took a prominent part as well as a number of the best representatives of California.

F. G. Lowe, England, playing a slow, deceptive game, disposed of W. M. Hall, New York, with ease, while Capt. Maxwell Woosnan, England, had more trouble in conquering H. G. M. Kelleher, New York. The first set went to deuce and the games were mostly deuce games also. The summary:

SEABRIGHT INVITATION LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Kynaston defeated E. H. Hooker, 7—5, 6—3.

J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University, defeated A. J. Lowry, 2—6, 6—4, 11—9.

S. H. Voshell, New York, defeated B. S. Prentice, 6—2, 6—3.

J. B. Fenno Jr. defeated J. E. Howard, Princeton University, 6—1, 6—0.

Maj. Arthur Yencken, England, defeated W. T. Tilden 2d, Providence, Rhode Island, by default.

L. E. Williams, Yale University, defeated Ludlow Vanderventer, Plainfield, New Jersey, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

Robert Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated J. L. Werner, Princeton University, 6—2, 6—3.

Dwight Davis defeated Harold Godshall, Los Angeles, 6—4, 7—9, 6—2.

A. H. Chapin, Springfield, defeated E. P. Larned, New York, 6—4, 9—7.

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Capt. R. C. Van Vleit, Hoboken, 6—3, 6—2.

Dean Mathey, New York, defeated T. H. Banks Jr., Seabright, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Philip Vanderventer, Plainfield, New Jersey, defeated W. E. Davis, San Francisco, by default.

Second Round

Howard Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated C. H. Fischer, Philadelphia, 6—3, 4—6, 10—8.

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, New York, defeated A. W. Myers, England, 6—0, 6—4.

P. F. Neer, Leland Stanford Junior University, defeated A. W. Jones, Providence, Rhode Island, 6—2, 7—5.

J. F. Whitbeck, Bronxville, defeated Harry Coffin Jr., Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—1.

F. G. Lowe, England, defeated W. M. Hall, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

Edmund Levy, San Francisco, defeated Robert Le Roy, New York, 6—2, 7—5.

O. G. N. Turnbull, England, defeated H. S. Parker, New York, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4.

W. M. Johnston defeated Kynaston, 6—3, 6—1.

Dean Mathey, New York, defeated J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

S. H. Voshell defeated Philip Vanderventer, 6—4, 6—4.

J. B. Fenno Jr., Harvard University, defeated Maj. Arthur Yencken, 6—2, 6—3.

Robert Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated L. E. Williams, 6—3, 6—0.

Chapin defeated Dwight Davis, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Maxwell Woosnan defeated H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, 7—5, 6—4.

J. B. Gilbert, England, defeated Samuel Hardy, New York, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Mrs. T. C. Bundy, San Francisco, defeated Miss Edith Handy, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. Jessup defeated Mrs. William Preston, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, defeated Miss Adelaide Hooker, 6—3, 9—7.

Mrs. E. V. Lynch, New York, defeated Mrs. Harold Van Tine, 6—0, 6—4.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Mrs. Edward Townsend, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, defeated Miss M. B. Hurd, 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory defeated Miss Helen Hooker, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. B. E. Cole defeated Miss Marie La Marche, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Sarah Atha, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Phyllis Walsh defeated Miss Rita Boker, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Ceres Baker defeated Miss Grace Bristed, 9—7, 1—6, 6—2.

Miss Helen Wills defeated Mrs. S. A. Young, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. H. S. Davis, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Ellen McCarter, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Robert Leroy defeated Mrs. Edward Whitman, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss M. H. Browne defeated Mrs. C. V. Hitchings, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round

Miss Goss defeated Miss Walsh, 6—0, 6—4.

DEDHAM WINNER OF POLO MATCH

Wanderers Capture the Atlantic Cup by Defeating the Point Judith Pirates, 14 Goals to 11

POINT JUDITH, Rhode Island—The Dedham Wanderers defeated the Point Judith Pirates here Saturday, 14 to 11, in the final polo game for the Atlantic Cup. The team won on its handicap, as the game ended with the score a tie at 11 goals each, but Point Judith was handicapped at 17 goals as against 14 for Dedham.

Dedham started out to make the game a runaway match as at the end of the third chukka the score was 11 to 4 in its favor. Beginning with the fourth chukka, Point Judith speeded up its game and worked into a tie score. A. F. Goodwin and R. G. Shaw were high scorers for Dedham with 5 goals each, while G. R. Small led for Point Judith with a similar number. The summary:

DEDHAM	No.	POINT JUDITH
A. F. Goodwin	1	J. W. Converse
R. G. Shaw	2	G. R. Small
J. D. Clarke	3	P.H.P. Randolph Jr.
G. H. Dempsey	4	C. Lee

Score—Dedham Wanderers 14, Point Judith Pirates 11. Goals—Goodwin 5, Shaw 5, Dempsey for Dedham; Small 5, Converse 3, Randolph 2, Lee for Point Judith. Referee—Maj. G. K. Brown. Time—Eight 7½-minute periods.

J. W. COOMBS TO VISIT WILLIAMS THIS FALL

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—J. W. Coombs, who will coach the Williams baseball nine again next year, plans to come here soon after college opens in the fall to spend a month which will be devoted chiefly to looking over the candidates for the freshman team. The fact that the annual freshman-sophomore series is held each fall will provide an excellent opportunity for the Williams coach to discover what material will be available in the entering class.

Although veterans for nearly all positions on the varsity nine will return to college in the fall, it is expected that freshman candidates may force several to battle in order to keep their old positions.

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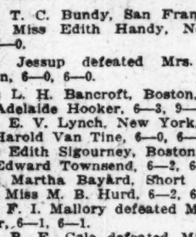

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

DE MAX LEAVES THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Something like consternation was caused in all circles which interest themselves, intimately or remotely, with the affairs of the theater in France, when it was announced that De Max was about to leave the Comédie Française. De Max—no one ever thinks of referring to him by any fuller name—is undoubtedly the most interesting figure not only on the stage of the national theater but on any stage in France.

It may be that he is not the best actor. It is possible that he is in some respects the worst actor! But he is certainly the most interesting. He behaves differently from anyone else. He pays no attention to any classic conventions. He has never accepted the tradition of the Comédie Française. Now tradition counts for a great deal in the Maison de Molière. A certain style of acting has been cultivated—a style with rules which are exceedingly rigid and a manner that never varies. Everything must be played with a sort of urbanity and even in the most tragic or in the most comic passages of a play the actors must never let themselves go. There is much loud declamation of course: the tirade, as it is called, is an essential part of every piece. The tirade is a set speech, a long, somewhat ranting interlude. The actor forgets, as it were, the play. The play stands still while this interpolated effort is being made. The gestures, the tone, the inflections, are all fixed. The effect is of course artificial. It is in sharp contrast with the natural school of acting that has sprung up in various theaters such as the Vieux-Colombier, and the Maison de l'Œuvre.

Now it is not in imitating the more natural actors that De Max strikes a discordant note in the Comédie Française. On the contrary he is romantic and fantastic. He carries his art to extremes. When he is on the boards it is impossible for him to occupy any other position than the center of the stage. It does not in the least matter whether his place is in the center or in the background. He simply cannot help indulging in the most fantastic personal interpretations.

Sometimes I have seen him, as in Henry Lavedan's "Prince d'Aurec," change completely the key in which he plays. Throughout this comedy, until the last act, he is comic and eccentric to a degree that has rarely been reached. His solemn strutting walk, his deep-voiced utterance of a kind of droll philosophy, his affectation of being exquisitely dressed are irresistible, though one feels that they are for the most part foreign to the character he is supposed to depict. But what do the author's intentions matter? De Max transcends any intentions of a mere author, and indeed the author has no cause of complaint. The aplomb, the superbe, as the French say, of De Max, are better than anything that Mr. Lavedan ever imagined, and there is no doubt that this play owes much of its perennial success to the fact that De Max is only concerned to represent his own amusing conception of De Max.

And then suddenly, in the last act, he becomes an entirely different personage. He defies all the dramatic unities. It pleases him to indulge, after he has thus amused himself and amused his audience, in a theatrical bit of real rant—rant carried to the nth degree. He is tragic after the fashion of the barnstormer—but he is a barnstormer of genius. Needless to say, after what has already been indicated, this bout of tragic acting is entirely uncalled for. It has no raison d'être except to show what De Max can do. It is a display of virtuosity. But so wonderful is it that probably not one in a hundred members of the audience dreams of analyzing his interpretation. De Max carries everything before him. He can do exactly what he pleases; the audience is dazzled; the impression is deep. Anyone with a critical disposition who has ever seen De Max in the "Prince d'Aurec" will have some difficulty in deciding whether he is the most impossible of actors or the greatest actor who ever trod the boards. Whatever may be his faults, at any rate, to use an Americanism, he gets away with it, and he gets away with it with superlative skill.

The truth is that he is an undisciplined genius—an actor who acts without reference to his rôle but who does it splendidly. For some reason his popular success has been even greater in comedy parts than in tragedy parts. He can run the whole gamut when he is not playing in classic French tragedy. But he is really at his best in classic French tragedy. His power is bewildering. He takes liberties that no one else can. He is brilliant rather than profound. One is more interested in De Max than in, for example, Polyeucte or Orestes.

It will be readily understood that such a man is at once the admiration and the terror of the Comédie Française. The directors and the players of the old school realize that he is one of their most glittering ornaments, one of their greatest attractions, but they can hardly reconcile themselves to his methods. He is, with all his qualities, a sort of enfant terrible.

He threatened to leave the national theater because he was not given sufficient opportunities of playing. Financially, he has no complaint to make. He receives the substantial salary of 40,000 francs for a comparatively few performances—about 40 a year—and he receives as sociétaire a large sum from the receipts. He is allowed to make tours and on his tours last season gained at least 250,000 francs. Then there is put aside for him an annual sum which goes to his future pension. But his artistic temperament revolts because he does not play in Paris often enough—for he has of course to take his turn with the rest of the numerous members of the company—and because he is not asked to create new parts.

He is not of course the first great actor to find the rules and the limited opportunities of the Comédie Française irksome. Sarah Bernhardt went out, slamming the doors behind her, and thereby forfeited large amounts of money for breaking her contract. Le Bargy more recently quitted the Comedié even though he was prohibited by the law courts from appearing elsewhere in Paris. There have certainly been many great actors and actresses permanently attached to the Comedié, but speaking generally it may be truly said that an institution of this kind cannot bring out the best that is in an actor of talent and temperament. It is rather a school, an academy, which is only suited to tho who are disposed to a life of comparative ease and art in settled grooves.

It is possible that the present difficulties will be smoothed out and De Max—who is, curiously enough, though one of France's leading actors a Rumanian by birth—will be induced to remain. But once more the question is raised whether the rules and regulations, the whole system of management of the state theater, are really good for French dramatic art and whether the best is gotten out of the actors. There are many who would like to see more elasticity, more encouragement of originality, less attempt to stick to a tradition. It is the old quarrel—more pronounced in France than in any other country—between tradition and originality, between the school and the individual.

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By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

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Billy Bellamy	J. H. Roberts
Dr. Macgregor	Ivor Barnard

LONDON, England—We sympathize with Owen Nares. To be asked, again and again, to play a well-meaning young man, battling bravely against adverse circumstances, and compelled by honor or duty to maintain absolute silence and bear unmerited reproach, must become very tedious at last. And that is exactly the sort of thing this popular young actor has been asked to do twice consecutively at this very theater—first in Mr. Galsworthy's tragedy, "The First and the Last"; and now in Mr. C. A. Castell's comedy, "James the Less." Not the least part of the trouble is that he brings to two entirely different productions an almost identical method. But of that more anon.

This new play at the Aldwych is not the satisfying comedy of after-the-war manners, for which London theatergoers are still waiting. It will do no more than mark time, probably no great lapse of time either, since, on the whole, its merits are superficial and its defects fundamental. "James the Less"—so labeled to distinguish him from his father of the same name—is required to sustain in silence the reproaches really due to his father. The son, cast out as a scapegrace, goes heroically through the war. In the end he is vindicated, and his engagement with his former fiancée is renewed.

This play it will be perceived is by no means novel in design. We have all seen the silent hero many times before upon the stage, and rarely does he manage to prove interesting. He is never so in this case and sometimes he verges upon the tedious. The play, in fact, like so many that have appeared lately in London, is one of those in which the author is quite at home and often felicitous in simple character-drawing, rather too highly colored and in writing bright, natural, and sometimes witty dialogue, but lacks as yet skill and experience in constructing and working out his play. The lighter scenes consequently go better than the bigger ones.

Much of the acting was excellent, but the leads were not the best played; and some of us did not care greatly for Owen Nares' rendering of the hero. In Mr. Galsworthy's "The First and the Last," above referred to, Mr. Nares had let himself go and had played with strong emotion throughout. In a brief, though poignant drama such as that, the emotional was a legitimate interpretation; the tragedy asked for such treatment; but the James of Mr. Castell's light comedy needed to be played with more restraint. A young Englishman of that social class compelled to an honorable silence will neither writhe nor groan over the necessity. He will just mutter an excuse, shut his mouth, depart, if need be, and there an end. Directly he becomes emotional over his griefs he is out of the character; and out of the picture, too. This is what happened to Mr. Nares. Occasionally, moreover, his utterance was careless.

The same may be said of Miss Joan MacLlean, who played Rosamond. This young actress with personality and method, pleasantly recalling Miss Cathleen Nesbitt, pleased the audience much with her quiet and earnest playing, but her technique is limited as yet, and she must remember that perfectly clear diction is the first absolute essential to success. Miss Mary Rorke, as the nurse and family retainer, was quite delightful. Benignant, affectionate, easy and perfectly finished in technique, with a hint of the grand manner of old about her—in parts of this kind she has no equal, probably, upon the English stage today. Another acting success was that of Mr. M. R. Morand, who followed up his military man in "French Leave" with an excellent portrait of a lovable bluff sea-rover.

"TIPS," COMEDY BY SMITH AND CUSHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Tips," a new comedy by Winchell Smith and Tom Cushing, produced by John Golden, at the Stamford Theater, Stamford, Connecticut, evening of August 3. The players:

Hannah	Helen Judson
Miss Blodgett	Dickie Woolman
Joe Willets	Albert Hyde
David Lee, the rector	Harry Davenport
Andy Beardsley	Frank McCormack
Mrs. Jones	Alice Johnson
Gladys Jones	Frances Simpson
Monte Jones	Theodore Westman, Jr.
Diane, the rector's niece	Blythe Daly
Kenneth Jamieson	Donald Foster
Cornelius Jamieson	Frank Monroe
Leonard Higginbotham	C. W. Goodrich
Abner Norton	George A. Schiller
Dr. Andrew Cobb	W. H. Post
Judge Hasbrouck	Herbert Saunders
Hiram Swett	Frederic Malcolm
Morton Jones	Alfred Kappeler
Alfred Wastrous	George Spelvin
Griggs	Harry Forsman

STAMFORD, Connecticut — The Winchell Smith-John L. Golden combination of producers have the gift of providing theater entertainment that is wholesome without being trite, and sympathetic without being mawkish.

"Tips" is the story of a minister and his young niece from Paris who wage a good-natured battle in the little town of Denham to gain a living wage for the minister. It is the niece who points out to him that the donations which come to the parsonage, and which he depends on to eke out his salary, are like tips, and that so long as he accepts them he is not in a position to be the recognized leader of the community. The niece persuades him to stop accepting such tips. With her as housekeeper he struggles along on his salary, and his parishioners don't look any too kindly on the experiment. Some of them are frankly antagonistic, so they grasp a scurrilous attack that a newspaper makes on his niece as occasion for an indignation meeting, and decide to force the minister to resign. This action is averted, of course, and in the end we see the minister as his idealistic and ambitious niece had seen him—the real guide of his parishioners. It is a play which savors little of the art of the theater, but it is a show that people will like.

As drama the play ends at the end of the second act, where the minister is assured a profitable future, the hero is reformed, and there seems to be nothing to come between him and the heroine. But ever since the days of "Get Rich Quick Wallingford"—and perhaps much longer than that—it has been fashionable to add a last act which shows all the promise of the hero's future fulfilled. It is a device that is anti-climactic but satisfying.

This play introduces to New York the work of Tom Cushing, of whom it is said much will be heard this season. It shows a fine, sympathetic understanding and a rare ability to color characterizations warmly without losing succinctness. Its dialogue has the hard, gritty quality of realistic literature—yet never for a moment does the play savor of grimness. The play is a good sermon without ever being a preachment.

The part of the rector is played sympathetically by Harry Davenport, and that of the niece by Blythe Daly, who is apt to overplay in dramatic crises. The acting honors of the piece go to Frank McCormack, who gives an amusing performance as a good-for-nothing who reforms and becomes the minister's secretary, and Donald Foster, who vivifies the rather conventional part of a rich man's son.

The entire action of the play takes place in the study of the rectory, but the setting undergoes various changes to suit the course of the play. The first two acts are tastefully mounted, but the last—which represents a more prosperous period in the minister's career—is tawdry, the one false note in a production otherwise highly entertaining.

WALTER HAMPDEN TO TOUR

Walter Hampden has planned a tour for next season which will take him to all the principal cities of the south, middle west, northwest and Pacific coast. Opening in Montreal early in October, Mr. Hampden will spend a month in Canada and New York State, going then to Richmond, Norfolk, Raleigh, Charleston, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Birmingham and other intermediate cities in the Atlantic coast states. New Orleans will be the furthest point south touched, after which will come Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, Spokane, Helena, Winnipeg, Duluth, and Minneapolis. During this tour Mr. Hampden will present "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Taming of the Shrew," and Charles Rann Kennedy's "The Servant in the House." He will also have in preparation "Othello" and "Twelfth Night," and perhaps, will present them for the first time on the Pacific coast. Mr. Hampden will be supported by a company whose leading members have been with him during the last two seasons, including Mary Hall, Mabel Moore, Elsie Herndon Kearns, J. Harry Irvine, William Sauter, Ernest Rowan, and Allen Thomas.

George Grossmith is to present "Timothy" by David Belasco and William J. Hurlbut at the Shaftesbury Theater, London, in October. Cyril Maude will originate the stellar rôle.

THEATRICAL TRADITION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

What is tradition? It is not easy to define accurately or clearly in a few words so subtle and shadowy a thing; but tradition, one may say, is that which, while nations come and go, and modes of thinking change, passes never, but endures throughout the ages—a torch of learning handed down from one generation to another.

But why, you may ask, is it so handed down? How comes it that no century, no generation even, has allowed tradition to lapse? The answer, surely, lies in the fact that, the better a thing is, the nearer it comes to the truth, and the longer, consequently, it will endure; until, in the measure that perfection is approached, the nearly perfect will tend toward permanence.

In matters theatrical the strongest tradition, therefore, is that which descends from the Shakespearean drama, because no other plays have approached his in the faithful portrayal of mankind. Tradition, consequently, is of the utmost importance in the representation of Shakespeare upon the stage, forming as it does, a vast store of knowledge more than merely technical—knowledge that unifies perpetually down the ages the noble arts of the dramatist and his interpreters. Every Shakespearean actor values tradition to some extent; even though for no worthier reason than that it may make his work more easy in the end. Cast for a Shakespearean part that he has not played before, and knowing that it has been done for centuries by actors cleverer than himself, he naturally turns at once to the records of his predecessors in the character and says, "What is the traditional business, and where can I find it?" Straightway he searches among men, or books, or both; and behold, from that moment the torch of tradition passes into his hand. He becomes interested, may even learn in time to be artist enough to glory in the task of holding that torch. But he must understand tradition before he can love it. No man cares greatly for that of which he is ignorant.

In Elizabethan times, we may suppose, there existed in England little theatrical tradition. Concerning the modes of presenting the classic drama of Greece and Rome, not much lore had come down, and though the national memory, including Shakespeare's own, must have retained some technique, and bits of business borrowed from medieval Mysteries, those once popular entertainments were too ecclesiastical in conception, and too crude and amateurish in performance, to bequeath much of permanent value. Shakespeare's condemnation, "It out-Herods Herod"—the ranting monarch of the great cycles—mirrors his own opinion upon the subject; though it seems also certain that we do, in some measure, owe "Feste" and "Touchstone" to the "Vice" of a hundred years before. Shakespeare's clowns, at least, are in part a perpetuated type.

Generally speaking, however, English theatrical tradition begins with the master dramatist himself. When Richard Burbage is studying Hamlet before his—or any other's—first appearance in that drama at "The Theater" it is to his friend William in person that he must go for hints concerning the delivery of a speech, or appropriate gesture in the closet scene. Upon such colloquies, and more that followed them, the beginnings of Shakespearean tradition are based. Legitimate and effective bits of stage business, including some that we now consider to be neither the one nor the other, are retained, developed, added to. Little by little a living tradition is built up. Ben Jonson, for a while, eclipses Shakespeare; and the Puritans in their turn eclipse them both; but when the Restoration comes, and the stage revival with it, there are still some theater-lovers living who knew Shakespeare and these remembered how it had been the custom to do certain scenes and episodes of his plays. The torch of tradition happily still burned.

After Burbage, Betterton became the great transmitter of such lore; and Colley Cibber assisted also after his fashion, though some of the new tradition begotten through him was false, as a small part of all such will always be. His immediate successors were more fortunate. Garrick, for all his mistakes, and Kean after him, handled the living past marvelously well, both men allowing it to penetrate them, permeate them, and shine through their personalities; and the same may be said of a number of the mellow actors of the old school—Howe, to name only one. Others of more stately and less pliant mold, had made or were to make harder work with it—the Kembles, for example, and Henry Irving. In Sir Frank Benson's phrase, spoken recently to the writer, "They had to go out to meet it, to parley with it, not always easily, before their own strong individualities and an inherited tradition coul'd merge." But at last they succeeded.

A fine example of a Shakespearean part, built up solidly in this fashion upon the past, was Mrs. Stirling's Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum: and the battle over that same tradition which Miss Ellen Terry—the Juliet—describes in her autobiography as having been fought during rehearsals of the garden scene, is a reminder that tradition is never absolute. Every actor and actress worthy of the name must hear its voice, must listen faithfully, and learn and answer; but, having done so, traditional teaching must be molded to the individuality of the performer and to special conditions of time and place. It is obvious that a Shakespearean tragedy presented today upon the stage of the little Court Theater in London calls for other treatment than would be needful were the same play beng done at Drury Lane before an audience of 3000 persons. In the latter case a wise producer, searching for helpful precedent, will look rather to the Kembles and their school as guides to and interpreters of tradition; because it was mainly in those same great patent theaters that the broad and stately Kemble manner was begotten and developed: whereas Mr. Fagan in his smaller home can wisely return rather to memories of Elizabethan Bank-side, when the playhouses like his own in Sloane Square were still small enough to permit some intimacy of effect.

"THE SKYLARK" IN NEW YORK CITY

"The Skylark," by Thomas P. Robinson, presented at the Belmont Theater, New York City, evening of July 25, 1921. The players:

Katherine	Helen Odell
Arville	Marion Blackton
Daisy	Charlotte Walker
Tokio Toss	G. P. Patrimmo
John	Fred Eric
Ellery	Eric Maxon
Elsie	Marguerita Sylva
Arthur	Eugene Lockhart
Peter	E. S. Colling

NEW YORK, New York—About the only dramatist whose characters can sit around and talk, with impunity, is named Shaw. In his new play they talk all the way from Adam to the year 30,000 something, and no one objects. In "The Skylark," Mr. Robinson's people patter only from 8:30 till 11:15 of a single evening; by 9:30 one looks around for the nearest exit. They talk about marriage and freedom, but say nothing new. When the talk becomes torrential, one sympathizes with the speaker of one pat line: "I think I will go away and leave you to talk to yourself."

Mr. Robinson's idea seems to have been to write a play upon the thesis that individual independence within the marriage bond depends upon the degree in which the individual can realize that he possesses such independence. If this is a misconception of his purpose the fault is his. It is the single idea which upon retrospection shines through the mass of words with any clarity. The idea is propounded by one of those bachelor friends who, off stage, would be shown the door as an insufferable meddler. He is the omnipresent fixer. His fixing results in mixing. The plans of mice and men friends of the family frequently go wrong. This oracle preaches his married friends into a divorce. He sets up a kind of Golem labeled "freedom," and the Golem turns and rends him. The bachelor, mouthing words of self-bestowed wisdom as to woman and her ways, is compelled finally to swallow those words. Every one suspected this from the first. That is what always happens on the stage to men who brag in the first act that they know all there is to know about women.

Of this Mr. Robinson tried to make a comedy. Over it he spilled so many epigrams that the players, apparently failing to discover drama under this wordy surface, decided that action must be introduced somehow. Hence they acted all over the stage, thus turning the comedy into farce. Miss Walker resisted every reasonable demand to show restraint. As good an actor as Fred Eric swung a sledge-hammer on almost every word. Marguerita Silva, to a commendable degree, refused to get so excited about the thing; she and Eugene Lockhart as the rector, confined themselves largely to depicting character in the mood of comedy, and with success. Eric Maxon, as the family disturber, was at times within the comedy mood; at others he floundered in the sea of words in which the author required him to struggle constantly. The first impression was that he was miscast. Before his last epigram was shot he had won considerable commiseration.

Mr. Robinson's work was interesting as an example of what a Harvard prize winner can do. If he would now cut out the superfluous talk that dims and almost snuffs out his idea, he would find a play that might still be a success; if, of course, played by actors who could distinguish between comedy and farce. He has something of a gift of dialogue, but the effort to make it scintillate is too obvious. These sayings come from a pen, and not from either the shallows or depths of the character delivering them. Mr. Robinson has, too, a good sense of situation; but this is also blurred by verbosity. His prize play is to be produced later.

The Phoenix Society of London, having launched Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair," are now thinking of their next production. At the moment of writing, the choice has fallen on Beaumont and Fletcher's powerful drama, "The Maid's Tragedy." At the original production of this piece King Charles II objected to the plot as "dangerous," and exerted the royal prerogative to forbid further performances. Accordingly, Edmund Waller (the authors conveniently acquiescing), was commissioned to write an entirely new last act, guaranteed not to offend the Court. The new last act, however, was poor and spoiled the play's chance of success. When Phelps put the piece into his repertoire at Sadler's-Wells' Theater, he restored Beaumont and Fletcher's script. Years afterward, Sheridan Knowles revised the drama for Macready. He even went the length of changing the title to "The Bridal." The Phoenix Society have very properly elected to stand or fall by the version as originally planned and written.

MARIE LÖHR WILL TOUR CANADA SOON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When a representative of The Christian Science Monitor talked with Miss Marie Löhr at Portsmouth, England, on the occasion of the production of the English adaptation of Vernetil's "L'Inconnu," he found her looking forward with enthusiasm to her forthcoming visit to Canada. It is remarkable that, although Australian born, Miss Löhr has never left London since her first appearance in the metropolis 15 years ago. London has insisted on retaining her as one of the greatest favorites, and she, on her part, has been well content to stay.

Few lights of the stage have enjoyed such consistent success as that vouchsafed to Miss Löhr. Born at Sydney, she made her début as a small child, after which she was brought to London by her mother—that talented actress, Miss Kate Bishop—and appeared in two plays for little people at the Garrick Theater in 1901. Soon after this Mrs. Kendal took her in hand, and the foundation was laid of a long professional connection.

But the gates of fame really opened in the spring of 1906, when Sir Herbert Tree was rehearsing "The Newcomes." Both Tree and his collaborator, Michale Morton, the author, were fastidiousness itself in the casting of plays, and they despaired of ever finding a suitable representative of Rose Newcome, when Morton encountered at the stage door a demure maiden humbly seeking audience of the great man. He rushed back to Tree with the news that he had found "Rose" in the person of Miss Löhr, and then began a brilliant association with His Majesty's Theater.

Appearances as leading lady in "My Wife," "Hamlet," "Faust," "The Darling of the Gods," "Marie Odile" and other plays followed, and in 1918, Miss Löhr, with the collaboration of her husband, Anthony Prinsep (a son of the famous artist, author and dramatist, Val Prinsep) and Tree's great manager, Henry Dana, obtained a long lease of the Globe Theater, London, and entered into management.

The Canadian tour, which begins early in September, will extend over 20 weeks. A first-class west-end cast has been brought together for the occasion, and Miss Löhr has been exceptionally fortunate in getting as her leading man, Herbert Marshall.

The Canadian repertory will include Miss Löhr's recent successes at the Globe: Hichen's "The Voice From the Minaret" and Sardou's "Fedora," together with the "Marionettes," one of the earlier "hits," and Horace Annesley Vachell's adaptation of Verneuil's "L'Inconnu," to be known in English as "Her Destiny."

The latter play has not yet been seen in London, but it was received with great applause at Portsmouth on July 4. In the original French, Verneuil set himself to solve the problem of a beautiful, refined and intellectual woman, married to a thoroughly objectionable husband, who encounters a gentle, sympathetic and self-sacrificing lover. Mr. Vachell has dressed up the French version without destroying the tense situations which abound, and has thus succeeded in making quite a pleasant play of it. Miss Löhr has rarely, if ever, appeared to greater advantage than as the perplexed and long-suffering wife, and Herbert Marshall as the lover is also at his best.

"THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, California—In the outdoor theater of Brookside Park, the Pasadena Community Players recently revived the dramatization of John Bunyan's "The Pilgrim's Progress" which Henrietta Crosman offered on Broadway about 15 years ago, to little response. But as an aged sermon, the Pasadena Players made it interesting to four large audiences. There was more freedom possible under the open sky and against the background of live-oaks, for the production of this big story than within the limitations of four walls. Gilmor Brown took full advantage of these possibilities. Natural scenery was used, the various effects being achieved by a deft application of lights. More than 200 persons took part in "The Pilgrim's Progress." The dramatization is not a play strictly speaking as it consists of 12 episodes that have been strung together somewhat after the general idea of a pageant. To this has been added the further advantage of music, of a symphonic nature, by Will Rounds.

Mr. William Somerset Maugham, playwright and novelist, is visiting Australia and proposes to charter a schooner with which to roam the Malay Archipelago and gain new "atmosphere." His work is well known in Australia, where a number of his plays, including "Lady Frederick," "The Land of Promise," and "Mrs. Dot" have been staged. Discussing American authors, Mr. Maugham told the Sydney Morning Herald of a new school of novelists, located chiefly about Chicago, a city which he regards as an æsthetic center and truly American. Miss Dorothy Richardson, Miss May Sinclair and Hugh Walpole are mentioned by Mr. Maugham as his choice among the younger novelists in England. Conrad he regards as the greatest master of atmosphere which English literature has ever known.

MISS EMMA DUNN APPEARS IN "SONNY"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Sonny," George V. Hobart's melody play with melodies of Raymond Hubbell. Produced in Stamford, Connecticut. The cast:

Buddy	Carl Randall
James	Russell Medcraft
Florence	Berta Donne
Nora	Georgie Laurence
Harper Craig	Richie Ling
Mrs. Crosby	Emma Dunn
Charlie Crosby	Ernest Glendinning
Madge	Florence Shirley
Jasper	Bert Melville
Henry	Horace James
Joe Marden	Ernest Glendinning
Alicia	Mabel Withee
Thomas	James Kilpatrick
Zeke	Jack Fox
Zach	Joseph Evans
Dick	Robert Pollock
Harry	William Meredith
Martin	Fred Grod
Donald	Nate Goodwin
Rose	Violet Gray
Rosemark	Dorothy Clark

STAMFORD, Connecticut—There is entertainment for every taste in "Sonny" but not much of it. But because it is an experiment—a reaching out for refreshing novelty and genuine feeling in a musical play—it is interesting. It is notable, too, because of the excellence of its cast.

The faults in "Sonny" cannot all be laid to newness and hope given that by the time it reaches New York they will have been removed. This is not the first try-out of "Sonny." It has long since been tried out and apparently found so wanting that it seemed wise to institute a sort of minstrel show procedure and allow each member of the cast to interpolate his particular specialty.

The story of "Sonny" concerns an exchange of identity. Two boys who look so much alike that even their closest associates cannot tell them apart, meet in the American Expeditionary Force. One is an orphan from the middle west, the other the son of an adoring mother in a suburb of New York. When the eastern boy becomes seriously wounded, he persuades the other to exchange identification tags with him, and promise to take his place back home. The mother senses that the boy who comes back to her from the war is not her son—but she pretends to accept him, because she knows that is what her boy wanted her to do.

The action of the play really begins with the return of the soldier who pretends that he is the woman's son. As staged, four scenes precede this—four needless explanatory scenes which take the audience from Pelham Manor, New York, to Grenby, Michigan, to a hospital in France, and to the deck of a transport homeward bound. These scenes are not uninteresting — but they postpone the action of the play needlessly.

To gain an adequate idea of this play one has only to consider the attainments of the various members of the cast. There is Emma Dunn, who is one of the most sympathetic actresses on the American stage. She plays the mother with depth of feeling and admirable restraint. There is Ernest Glendinning, an engaging youth who can make real men out of puppet juveniles. The cast also includes Carl Randall whose dancing alone is almost excuse enough for a show, Mabel Withee, whose singing is a rare delight, and Florence Shirley, who has a talent for deft characterization. There is also a male quartette, a negro comedy team, and a girl who plays ragtime skillfully. Each and all of these are allowed to perform their specialties at the expense of the play — and the least they accomplish is a rescue from unrelieved sentimentalism. If the first-night audience had had its way, it would have had more of Carl Randall's dancing and less of George Hobart's platitudes.

There are six musical numbers in the play, all of which are better than many musical comedies boast, and this is not a musical comedy, but a "melody" play. Every element of popular success seems to have been grafted on to it—but the result is chaotic. For those who like vaudeville, it holds about as much entertainment as the average bill.

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

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THE HOME FORUM

W. E. Henley as a Counsellor

The door opened, and a big man was suddenly framed in the opening. He supported himself with one hand pressed against the woodwork, the other bearing upon an ivory-handled stick. His great head was poised a little backward upon broad shoulders; his upstanding hair and fine-spun beard were of a tawny hue; the eyes of a clear blue, their gaze direct and yet as though dwelling upon far things; the mouth was full-lipped, the face large and square of jaw.

So entered into the dark little room in College Street, Westminster, where he was then editing The National Observer, and into the life of the present writer, one of the greatest forces in English letters of the later Victorian age, William Ernest Henley.

The man carried with him an indescribably proud air of tragedy and courage and power. He had the port of a commander. He seated himself at his desk and leaned his arms upon it. . . .

"I suppose," said Henley, quietly, "no argument will dissuade you from writing? Well . . . no one could dissuade me. I couldn't, you see, go out to the frontiers—nor can you."

Then he spoke of the work of the present writer. Never had aspirant a counsellor more kind, wiser or more inspiring.—"William Ernest Henley," by L. Cope Cornford.

In the Rue de Provence

In the Rue de Provence—
In the Sunday morning heat,
When like tall trees the housetops
Kept cool the cleft of the street—

I saw a countrywoman
With a basket standing by,
Selling small ripe strawberries,
Like fragrant jewelry.

Small as are the wild ones
At Carreg Gennen found,
And sweet as they for savor—
At seven sous a pound!

She made me think of Barbizon
With her sunburnt serious brow;
And I thought how Millet painted
And wished that I knew how.
—"The Leaf Burners and Other Poems," by Ernest Rhys.

America and England

My hold of the colonies is in the close affection which grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges and equal protection. These are ties which, though light as air, are as strong as links of iron.—Edmund Burke in Parliament, March 22, 1775.

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The Crow

The crow, the only disreputable or reputedly disreputable member of the whole suburb, except me and the cats, is the black angel of the fields and allotments. He is one of the very few species which has increased with us since Mr. Hudson wrote "Birds in London," and in 1919 our pair safely brought off four young from a nest in the top fork of a tall elm almost opposite my house on the Middlesex side of the river. The six of them kept together, cruising the neighborhood throughout the summer, autumn, and winter, their corvine wisdom being perfectly well aware that these monotonous fields are a Jerusalem of safety and abundance for them.

I have seen as many as nine of them together in the air, shouting, flying races and buffeting one another in mock battle, as many as twelve on the fields and twenty-one feeding together on the river ooze in the autumn of 1920; doubtless several families joined forces. It is interesting to observe the crow resuming its ancient social habits, broken up by man everywhere else in England, except perhaps in a few of the wildest districts. And I think that the birds gain by this in temperament and character, expanding and fulfilling their individualities in the broader milieu of social life. . . .

Here the crow is a plump lamb-like creature, for few temptations come his way, and he fully satisfies his hearty appetite with a vegetable diet, trundling down to the river at low tide to play the gull for pickings both on the water and the mud, when he wants to dine out, or the larder is bare in cold weather. So comfortably does he live that he has sloughed off all his rustic cunning and wariness, and with the easing of the struggle for existence is on very tolerant terms with the rest of the feathered. But this "O sweet content" has not made him in the least gross and aldermanic. What it has done is to divert the energies he expends in the country to keep a hold on life into channels of enjoyment. Gravely stalking the fields, he will suddenly explode into hoarse thanksgivings, craning out his neck, ruffling his plumage and roaring away for minutes at a stretch. Or he will balance himself on the tops of the cabbages and duck and flirt his tail to keep himself on. Sometimes, out of sheer abandon of spirits, he makes passes at the gulls, snapping his mandibles at their necks when they are feeding on the ground, and desisting to soar and gambol in the air in madcap frolics with his family. These crows of ours will chase one another in flight like clumsy swallows, and, though they cannot dash down wind in the giddy way small birds do, there is nothing they enjoy more than setting their vans to the winds and slanting down to earth with a rush. Both parents and young have quite laid aside their hatred of the human form, and, as though they enjoyed giving Darwin the lie, allow me to approach within ten yards or even less without turning a feather. Even when I walk right in upon them, they are in no way disconcerted, flopping leisurely off a few inches from the ground, to come to earth again some yards farther on. Elsewhere the crow is all at odds with the world; here he is on the best terms with it.

An incident I witnessed in October gave me the crow's measure better than any other in my experience. Four of them were ambling about some fifty paces from me, and what seemed to be the tail of another came out from behind a tussock. It proved to be an all-over black cat, and the black cat was in a great taking over the black crows. It would stalk one of them and then make a flying leap for him. What did the crow do? He gazed contemptuously at the cat, and when the assassin was upon him, gravely took a couple of sideways hops out of reach and turned his back. This happened again and again, and each time one of the crows evaded the cat's rush with a mixture of ease, calm and mildness and an air of "what ails you, my good friend?" ludicrously discomposing to the cat. The others, who made a circle round the cat, either took no notice of it at all, or threw a compassionate glance over its way, . . . Now and then they all stopped feeding and gazed at it as we might at some person making a fool of himself and not aware of it. At no time was the cat distant more than three or four yards from any of the birds. Finally, the cat simply gave up and retired, looking so crestfallen that the crows, watching his departure, seemed to pity him more than ever.

This was not the only cat-and-crow incident I witnessed. One day later I saw this same black cat, a thorough picaro, stalking a solitary crow feeding on the ploughland with his back turned to the enemy. Suddenly he turned round, and this time it was too much. He gave a shout of rage, leaped into the air, hovered some feet over the cat (who sat back on his haunches as when attacked by a dog), making stoops within a few inches of the feline nose. But this was only the first act. Finding that the cat was immovable, friend crow sprang up higher into the air and began trumpeting "caws" for all he was worth, paying no attention to the cat. Then, behold, from different quarters came a reenforcement of two crows, pelting along as hard as they could go and shouting encouragement to the solitary warrior. Having joined forces, the three crows hovered down close upon the cat, fluttering their wings, swooping down upon him and singing hoarse battle-songs. This was altogether too much for the cat, who turned tail, walked, trotted, galloped, and finally bolted, pursued by the triumphant crows right into the street, two hundred yards away, when they gave it up. The drama occurred exactly as I have related it, and I believe it is worth relating, since I have never before seen so remarkable an example of intelligent co-operation among birds, following upon a deliberate summons for assistance. Whether other people take any notice of our crows, I do not know, but for the constant refreshment they have given me I am truly grateful to them.—H. J. Massingham, "Some Birds of the Countryside."

- City Trees

The trees along this city street,
Save for the traffic and the trains,
Would make a sound as thin and sweet
As trees in country lanes.

And people standing in their shade
Out of a shower, undoubtedly
Would hear such music as is made
Upon a country tree.

Oh, little leaves that are so dumb
Against the shrieking city air,
I watch you when the wind has come,—
I know what sound is there.
—Edna St. Vincent Millay.

"Wensley Dale, Yorkshire," by Frank Short

Courtesy of the Brooks Reed Gallery, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts

Laffing

The subject of laughing is thus discussed for us by Josh Billings (Henry W. Shaw):

"Theoretikally konsidered, it kan out-argy all the logik in existence.

"Analitikally konsidered, enny part ov it iz equal tew the whole. . . .

"Multifariously konsidered, it iz just az different from ennything else az it is from itself. . . .

"Spontaneously konsidered, it iz az natral and refreshing az a spring bi the road-side.

"Phosphorescently konsidered, it lights up like a globe lantern. . . .

"But this iz too big talk for me; these flatulent words waz put into the dikshionary for those giants in knowledge tew use who hav tew load a kannon klean up tew the muzzell with powder and ball when they go out tew hunt ants. . . .

"If a man kan't laff there iz sum mistake made in putting him together, and if he won't laff he wants az mutch keeping away from az a bear-trap when it iz sot.

"I have seen people who laffed altogether too mutch for their own good or for ennyboddy else's; they laft like a barrell ov nu sider with the tap pulled out, a perfekt stream. . . .

"There iz one kind ov a laff that i always did reckommend; it looks out ov the eye fust with a merry twinkle, then it kreeps down on its hands and kneze and plays around the mouth like a pretty moth around the blaze ov a kandle, then it steals over into the dimples ov the cheeks and rides around in those little whirlpools for a while, then it lites up the whole face like the mello bloom on a damask roze, then it swims oph on the air, with a peal az klear and az happy az a dinner-bell, then it goes bak agin on golden tiptoze like an angel out for an airing, and laze down on its little bed ov violets in the heart whare it cum from."

Permanence in Literature

"As we consider the enormous bulk of reading matter which our printing presses turn out by the day, and by the hour, we have a feeling that all this is far from being literature because it is far from being permanent," writes Ashley H. Thorndike in "Literature in a Changing Age." "Even if we have conceived of literature as growing and changing, we are yet puzzled by this ever-flowing stream of words and sentences. The phrase 'literature of the day' seems almost a contradiction in terms. We are likely to take refuge in a theory of permanence, in a postulate of something distinctive and determining which decides what printed pages shall abide as literature. We may come to feel that literature is what it has always been, and that what survives will prove itself of the same quality as what preceded. Those songs and sermons and stories of today that have not this quality, this essence of permanence, are not literature and will perish.

"To the historian or the empiricist, literature must appear as a form of human activity which is indeed continuous but ever changing. He traces it back to the earliest days of human intercourse, and finds its beginnings in the songs and rituals of primitive tribes. As soon as men come to live together, they make chants and stories which appeal to their common sympathy and imagination. Some of these are remembered and cherished and are handed down to the next generation or spread abroad to other tribes for preservation, imitation, and change. As men find settled abodes and occupations and increase in knowledge and art, their literature expands in content and interest. It becomes a record of their occupations and intercourse, and it enlarges its power to excite emotions and convey wisdom. As civilization advances, literature continues and grows. It is always dependent on the past, on the store saved by memory or later preserved in writing, but it is dependent, too, on the new creation, on the addition of new matter, the expression of new eras and personalities.

"At any given moment, literature consists of the products of the past; but its chance for a continued existence rests on the activity of the present. If it is determined in part by heredity, it receives new direction from an ever-shifting environment. If its nature seems the same through the ages, its nurture is sure to vary.

"Its bounds, its ideals, its purposes are never secure. What survives from the past exists as it affects men and women of today, and becomes a part of the literature of the moment. Definition may state what it was, or is, tomorrow it will be something else. Manifestly, our interest may well lie in the novelty wherein lies the chance for growth, in a study of the changes which are the marks of vitality."

Hawthorne and Poetry

Hawthorne, although the friend of many poets, could hardly be designated as the friend of poetry; he took especial pleasure in denouncing all manner of poetical productions, even though he thoroughly enjoyed the best poetry and was ever ready to do the poets themselves a good turn. And despite the fact that he denounced them, the poets recognized in him a fellow poet, and hailed him as one of them; they sought him for sympathy, and brought him their verses for criticism, feeling assured that he would perceive both merits and defects with a discerning eye and a responsive heart.

In connection with this attitude of Hawthorne toward the poets, it is of interest to turn to an early letter, penned from Concord, in 1845, by George William Curtis, in which the writer voices his impressions of Emerson and Hawthorne; he says of Emerson:—"I am glad that you treat him as a prophet rather than a poet. My feeling about the latter is very strong, and yet few contemporaries write verses which I love so much. I wish you might have seen Mr. Emerson and Mr. Hawthorne for the last year casually and at all times, as I have done, that I might know if you would not at last say, 'the wise Emerson, the poetic Hawthorne.'—I am going to show some of my verses to the latter. I do not dare to do so to the former, and I do it with some trembling, for I feel that he knows what is poetical, what is the power of the poet—and what the force of talented intuition."

Yet Hawthorne never could countenance the idea of being himself a poet, and when pressed too hard for sympathy, by the eloquent disciples of the poetic muse, his last resource seems to have been to consign them to his publishers for exploitation.—"Hawthorne and His Publisher," Caroline Ticknor.

Not a County but a Kingdom

The traveller who approaches Yorkshire by way of the great estuary from whence all the important waterways of the country wind to their distant sources, finds himself contemplating a prospect which gives little promise of the extraordinary variety of scenery that must needs compel his admiration before he has completed a tour of the three Ridings. He sees before him an almost uniformly low, long line of coast from which the land lies back in a somewhat monotonous expanse of soft-toned regular colour, relieved here and there by a tower of one church, the spire of another, the quaint gables of a Holderness farmstead, or the clustering cottages of a waterside village, with boats drawn up on a pebbly beach, and fishing-nets hung along the weather-bleached timber baulks behind. It may be that on a day of great clearness he will see the Wolds beyond Hull and Beverley rising in gentle undulations above the level landscape first presented to his notice, but even then he will form no adequate conception of the infinite variety of scenery, embracing lowland and highland, fell and mountain, moor and meadow, towards which he is journeying. Nothing will indicate to him the fact that he is already on the threshold of a county vaster in point of geographical extent than any two English shires combined, whose population is counted by millions, here penned together in great industrial towns, there sparsely distributed in lonely districts where neither railways or telegraph wires are yet known. His first glimpse of Yorkshire will tell him nothing of the way in which Nature, in arranging the lie of the land, has performed a thousand bewitching vagaries; how she has here expanded it into a wide and fertile plain, studded with market towns and villages, and there moulded it in hills and mountains of fantastic shape or awful solemnity; nor will it warn him of the delights prepared for the lover of the picturesque at almost every step in some nooks and corners of the county. And yet all this pleasing variety is within his reach as he leaves the North Sea for the Humber, for thence, journeying by one tributary river or another, and turning off from their banks as fancy takes him, he may traverse Yorkshire throughout its length and breadth until he feels impelled to exclaim that he has seen not a county but a kingdom.—"A Picturesque History of Yorkshire," J. S. Fletcher.

The Clipper Loitered South

Out of the air a time of quiet came,
Calm fell upon the heaven like a drouth;
The brass sky watched the brassy water flame.
Drowsed like a snail the clipper loitered south
Slowly, with no white bone across her mouth,
. . . . . .
There the four leaning spires of canvas rose,
Royals and skysails lifting, gently lifting,
White like the brightness that a great fish blows
When billows are at peace and ships are drifting;
With mighty jerks that set the shadows shifting,
The courses tugged their tethers: a blue haze
Drifted like ghosts of flocks come down to graze.

There the great skyline made her perfect round,
Notched now and then by the sea's deeper blue;
A smoke-smutch marked a steamer homeward bound,
The haze wrought all things to intenser hue. —John Masefield.

The Glory of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN the study of the Bible one is impressed with the frequent recurrence of the words, "the glory of the Lord," and the manifold ways in which this glory was interpreted in the various states and stages of spiritual progress. Now "the glory of the Lord," or the glory of God, is only another name for the presence of God, the one "I AM," infinite good, reflected by its own perfect idea, the ever-present Christ. Then it is inevitable that the perception of this infinitely perfect presence should unfold in a larger and more vital way as the spiritual fact of existence is realized. The glory or presence of good illumines one's path, preparing the way for the revelation and reception of Truth, as in the experience of Moses on Mount Sinai. Again the recognition of the ever-presence of good and the unfailing law of Principle protected those bearing witness to Truth, as when the efforts of the Israelites to stone Caleb and Joshua were frustrated by the appearance of the glory of the Lord in the tabernacle. The present good is available for every need, and the differing language in which the reflection of good is interpreted is of minor importance.

In the New Testament a larger and more perfect concept of the glory or presence of good appears. God's glory is now interpreted, not as something afar off, but as a present proof of the presence of Truth. It is still perception, but it is more than this: it is demonstration. As before, it illumines the way to eternal harmony, but it also reveals God's allness and man's eternal coexistence with Him. First to the prophet shepherds, "the glory of the Lord shone round about them," when they received the glad tidings of the Christ. Later the divine glory, or presence of good, was demonstrated even more clearly by Christ Jesus as the light of Truth dispelling the darkness of mortal ignorance and revealing man's true identity as God's reflection. This was expressed on one occasion as "a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." But if God's glory was made manifest, as indeed is inevitable, in the divine approbation of His own idea, it was manifest, too, in the improvement of even the human concept of creation. As John puts it, "And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth." By destroying the false human concept of man, Jesus demonstrated the truth of being, God and man, coexistent and eternal. Thus he healed the sick, cast out devils, and raised the dead; he fed the hungry and gave "living water" to the thirsty,—all in practical demonstration of man's oneness with infinite good.

The keynote of the divinely reflected glory of the Christ or true idea was given by Jesus when he prayed, "And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was," and "the glory which thou gavest me I have given them." Again and again he reiterated man's eternal oneness and coexistence with God, divine Mind, and he based his entire demonstration on this divine, inalienable relationship. He knew that, because God is without beginning or ending, so man, His image and likeness, is also without beginning or ending, and he proved this fact by demonstration. He did not, as he made clear to his followers beyond the peradventure of a doubt, bring to pass a single thing that was not already established in its spiritual reality by divine, all-powerful decree, but he did supplant the false concept with the true, and thus reveal God's ever-present goodness and identify man at-one with and inseparable from good. This revealed the glory which the Christ had with the Father "before the world was," the glory of the "very good" image and likeness of the perfect One. This glory was the seal of divine authority.

Now the same divine glory perceived by the prophets of old and demonstrated by Jesus of Nazareth is reflected eternally by spiritual man as the image and likeness of God, and in so far as each one proves his oneness with Principle, the glory of good is naturally expressed, and even more certainly and definitely than of yore. Christ Jesus' demonstration proved man's true selfhood as the son of God, but this demonstration is of real value to us only as we, too, prove that this same Christ, or Truth, is the eternal selfhood of all existence expressing Mind. All true being is eternally, and forever has been, one with God, reflecting and beholding the glory of good. The same divine law which, practiced by Jesus, cleansed the lepers, made the lame to walk, the blind to see, the deaf to hear, which restored to the paralytic the full perception of God-given freedom, and which raised the dead to the recognition of deathless life, is operative now and for all time. Then in so far as each one lives in obedience to this law, he can repeat the works of Jesus.

The Revelator tells of a voice from heaven saying, "Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God." Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, illumines this vision for us when she writes, on page 520 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Unfathomable Mind is expressed. The depth, breadth, height, might, majesty, and glory of infinite Love fill all space. That is enough! Human language can repeat only an infinitesimal part of what exists. The absolute ideal, man, is no more seen nor comprehended by mortals, than is his infinite Principle, Love. Principle and its idea, man, are coexistent and eternal." Mortals, then, have only to be still, to quench all human passions, ambitions, and lusts with the recognition of the presence and power of infinite Mind, in order to see the glory of good made manifest as God's perfect reflection, holy and complete and eternally expressed. Just as the works of Jesus were in demonstration of the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, so today the unlimited recognition of the all-power and all-presence of good melts human hatred of truth and dissolves human illusions, revealing the primitive and eternal perfection of God and man. Thus the true glory of man and the universe is again revealed, and the prophecy of Isaiah fulfilled, "Thy people also shall be all righteous: they shall inherit the land for ever, the branch of my planting, the work of my hands, that I may be glorified."

Utility and Appeal

Of all the liberal arts Literature is the oldest, as it is the most immediate in its utility and the broadest in its appeal.—Brander Matthews.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1921

EDITORIALS

Nebraska's Stand for English Speech

NEBRASKA'S experience in undertaking to make sure that public instruction in that State shall be carried on in English, and shall be in harmony with American theories, is giving new indications that the peculiar effects of hyphenated citizenship are not to be done away with in the United States merely because the war is over. Almost two years ago the state Legislature passed a law that was intended to assure the use of English in public instruction. It also provided state supervision of all private, denominational, and parochial schools in the State, in order that these schools should conform to the same standards, textbooks, and courses of study that were felt to be requisite in the public schools. The matter has been for some time a subject of controversy between the state officials and certain of the Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches that have preferred to use the German language in their parochial schools, or to follow their own wishes as regards the methods and standards of their teaching. The law, however, was believed adequate to bring these elements into conformity with the majority purpose, until, recently, the recalcitrant bodies secured an order enjoining the state authorities from enforcing the new law, pending a hearing on the merits of the matter. Under the present arrangement, no hearing will be given until autumn, with the result that the German schools will apparently find it possible to operate in their own way during the summer, in spite of all that the Legislature has done to prevent them.

Evidently the German purpose in the United States is not altogether quiescent, at least so far as concerns its intention to continue in the same old way that made trouble in the early days of the war. The difference between now and then is that the Americanistic elements of the population are now fairly well aroused. They are able to see, as they were not able to see before, that the carrying on of German schools and German religious services involves something quite definitely out of keeping with the American idea; in fact, something that may be quite definitely hostile to the American theory, in effect if not in purpose. This awakened sense, in communities where foreign language elements are strong, has given an impulse, in the last few years, toward the more complete Americanizing of these communities. There has been a conscious wish to render them immune from anything that savors of a foreign influence. There has been a new effort to make English speech the prevailing medium of communication. Yet in the Nebraska districts here under discussion, these Americanistic efforts have had no very complete success. In fact, they have been pretty steadfastly opposed. The older purpose there, to foster and maintain foreign customs, languages, and ideals, has been found so firmly intrenched as not to be readily dislodged. In certain localities, there has been evidence of the old purpose to preserve the use of foreign languages, to the very end that only those leaders who make use of such languages shall be able to exercise a commanding influence. The procedure in such communities has been directed toward the educating of children in a foreign language before the child can become thoroughly grounded in English. Thus, in both his schooling and in his religious associations, the child has been, and now is virtually under the sway of an insidious foreign propaganda. Though living in the very midst of America, his habit of thought, his mode of life and the trend of his ideas and purposes have been away from, and not with, those of America.

If anything were needed to hold up the hands of those who are now working, anywhere in the country, to make the use of English universal, it would seem that this Nebraska experience should be enough to serve all purposes. The study of foreign languages for cultural effect in the schools of the country is one thing, but the use of a foreign language for conducting all school exercises, including all the routine of instruction, is altogether another matter. It should no more be tolerated than the conducting of the government in another language than the language of the country. It is clear now that the insistence upon the use of another speech, in a country where English is and always has been the ordinary means of communication, shows an un-American purpose, a leaning to some form of separatism, a determination not to be of the country although actually included in it. This sort of thing needs to be corrected now just as much as it needed to be corrected while the war was on. It involves the duality of hyphenated citizenship. It suggests a form of disloyalty. In actual practice, it is almost sure to foster dissension and conflict within the communities where it is most in evidence, if indeed it does not lead to something worse and more far-reaching. At all times it offers the possibility of the spreading of a hostile propaganda practically unchecked by those forces that would readily operate if the medium were not something else than the language that everybody knows and speaks.

Substantially the same considerations obtain for the foreign language press as for such foreign language schools and churches as those in Nebraska communities. Superficially there may be some argument for permitting the publication in America of periodicals and newspapers in some other language than English. It can be maintained that such publications prove themselves quite useful to the newly arrived immigrant classes, and serve the purpose of keeping such people informed, during the period when, presumably, they are learning to speak the language of the country. Going deeper into the subject, however, one finds that it requires more than merely the new arrivals to keep the foreign language press thriving as it does thrive. The real effect of this press is very largely to prevent new arrivals from learning the language of the country or even attempting to learn it. In the proportion that the foreign language press meets their needs, they tend to continue relying upon it, delaying their command of English speech in equal measure. More than all that, the foreign language press undoubtedly offers a peculiarly advantageous means for spreading un-American theories and doctrines, and thus fostering and keeping alive a form of discontent which a thorough knowledge of the American theories might go far to obviate.

Thus, from any point of view, these foreign language activities menace the common welfare. To insist that they be replaced with English, the language of the country, can work no real hardship upon any groups or individuals who have the purpose to live and act in America as an integral part of the American people. To insist upon English for those who have no such purpose is merely to provide the means of keeping their real intentions subject to reasonable scrutiny, for the common protection.

Report of the Revising Committee

THE most remarkable feature in the report of the committee appointed, some time ago, by the Assembly of the League of Nations to consider the suggestions offered for the alteration of the Covenant by various member nations is the strong desire it reveals to mark time. The great majority of the amendments proposed have been rejected, first on one plea and then on another, but seldom as the result of any argument which could be considered final. What exactly this means is not easy to say, but it is certainly difficult to avoid the conclusion that the committee, recognizing that the terms of the covenant would have to be altered drastically, in the event of any understanding on the matter being reached with the United States, determined to change as little as possible at present.

Most important, perhaps, amongst the rejected proposals was that put forward by the Argentine, which sought to substitute for the present admission of new members by a two-thirds majority of the actual member states the statement that all sovereign states are, ipso facto, members, and that "their non-incorporation can be only an outcome of their own desire." The reason given by the committee for rejecting this proposal was that it amounted to something more than an amendment of the Constitution, and tended to alter the whole character of the League itself. The contention of those who favored the change was, however, that the fundamental character of a proposed alteration was no good ground for its summary rejection.

As to the committee's rejection of the proposal put forward by the three Scandinavian governments, that the submission of conflicts to arbitration should be compulsory, it is more easily understood. Not that it was necessarily any more justified, but because, at the meeting of the Assembly, last year, several of the great powers very clearly showed that they were strongly averse to any idea of compulsion.

Amongst the few changes which the committee was inclined to favor, the most notable undoubtedly was that, formulated by Tzecho-Slovakia, designed to legalize, from the point of view of the League Covenant, the formation amongst member states of separate agreements and alliances. This proposal took the form of an addition to Article XXI, and declared that "agreements between members of the League tending to define or complete the engagements contained in the Covenant for the maintenance of peace or the promotion of international cooperation may not only be approved by the League, but promoted and negotiated under its auspices, provided those agreements are not inconsistent with the terms of the Covenant." As a matter of fact, the approval of some such alteration as this is simply to make a virtue out of a necessity. Such important developments as the formation of the little entente and the entente between Esthonia, Lithuania, and Latvia had to be regularized, and the way cleared for any other agreements which circumstances, in the future, might appear to necessitate. There is, of course, something quite temporary about such an arrangement. If the League of Nations means anything, it means the abolition of the separate agreement. But if the League is not yet sufficiently strong to bring about such a situation, it is certainly better that the formation of the separate agreement should be recognized, and so its terms brought, in some measure, under the control of the League.

Italy and Jugo-Slavia

ALTHOUGH the foreign policy of his able Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Sforza, was the immediate cause of John Giolitti's recent resignation from the position of Italian Premier, there can be no doubt that this policy must, in time, be seen to be the only possible one for Italy to pursue, if there is to be any permanent settlement of the Adriatic question. Italy may not be able to see this, at present, but that she must see it, in the near future, can hardly be doubted. The underlying doctrine of Count Sforza's policy was that friendly relations abroad are essential to reconstruction at home, and that nowhere is there more urgent need of friendly relations than between Italy and her neighbor, Jugo-Slavia.

From the moment of his taking office, Count Sforza showed himself eager to reach an amicable settlement with the Jugo-Slavs on all points of difference. To this end he was willing to take a wide view of things. He did not look for diplomatic victories, but for trade agreements, and to secure these agreements he was quite content to ignore sentiment to an extent which scandalized great numbers of his more "patriotic" fellow countrymen. The chief points against him were that he had agreed to cede the Fiuman port of Baross to the Jugo-Slavs, and that he had disbanded the Montenegrin legion of Gaeta, which the Italian authorities had supported for over two years.

In regard to the former, Count Sforza's policy would seem, to any dispassionate observer, to have "strong reasons" enough for its defense. Baross, the smaller harbor of Fiume, was specially constructed by the Hungarian Government for the Croatian wood trade, and, by ceding it to Jugo-Slavia, Count Sforza reckoned, with obvious justice, that he would retain for Fiume the greater part of the Jugo-Slavian trade in these regions. The future of Fiume economically, as the Count did not fail to point out in the course of his defense, depends upon the good relations with the Jugo-Slav hinterland, which comes down to her very gates. Hence it is to Fiume's interest to encourage the Jugo-Slavs to use this port, instead of diverting their traffic to a new outlet such as they might construct, and undoubtedly in time would construct, at Buccari.

As to the disbanding of the legion of Gaeta, it was, of course, a part of the same conciliatory policy. The legion of Gaeta had ceased to perform any useful function. It was simply a very provocative testimony to the fact that Italy refused to recognize the union of Montenegro with Jugo-Slavia, and was ready to maintain the fiction that the boy representative of the Petrovitch dynasty was still the de facto ruler of Montenegro. Count Sforza refused to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. Great Britain and France had recognized Montenegro as a part of Jugo-Slavia. He determined that Italy should do the same, and so the Gaeta legion was disbanded. The near future, it may be confidently asserted, will fully justify the general policy of conciliation here implied, and compel its even wider adoption, in the Adriatic as elsewhere.

Stage Settings Today

STAGE settings, until within the last fifteen or twenty years, were so obviously an imitation and a makeshift that many persons really believed that when something like actuality in a room was put on the stage it would be the last thing needed for the height of actuality in the play. In a word, a realistic stage setting was sought for a realistic type of play. As time went on, absolute realism in stage setting was achieved by more than one theatrical producer. If he desired to put on the stage a representation of an apartment in Eighty-Ninth Street, New York, he might not stop short of going house-hunting in Eighty-Ninth Street, and, having found the apartment that corresponded with his ideas of a stage setting, would buy the whole interior — rugs, furniture, bric-a-brac, pictures, everything, even to the wall-paper. So far so good; an actual room has been transferred to the stage; but in its perfection it became an actual drawback to the best effect of the play, for its actuality called attention to the essential artificiality of the play with all its compression of time and telescoping of talk.

Another drawback of the realistic stage setting, with its elaborate off-stage accessories to represent sounds incidental to, let one say, life in a hotel, was the fact that the audience's attention was distracted from the essential element in the story to non-essential details that were really of no value in completing the effect of the play. There have been times when the manipulation of these off-stage noises has actually proved a distraction for the players.

Then there is another kind of stage setting devised on the theory that the scenery is a part of the action, in which a rather undue amount of effort is expended to achieve a beautiful stage picture. Within certain limitations the beautiful stage setting is a help to the play, but it must be beauty of the sort that does not attract the eye to details. Some producers are so fond of handsome stage pictures that they actually have the first two or three minutes of the action arranged so that no lines of any importance shall be spoken, in order that the audience may be free to enjoy the visual beauty.

The test of beauty in stage settings would appear to be fitness. This has been proved conclusively by the success of two or three revues that have been produced in the United States and in England in which little or no stage scenery in the conventional sense was used, but where all the inclosure of the action was achieved by means of draperies and screens. In the case of revues, these scenes were frankly bizarre or decorative, which is consistent enough with the idea of the revue as an entertainment full of visual beauty. This scheme of stage settings composed of draperies and screens is, of course, an adaptation of Gordon Craig's idea, first satisfactorily exemplified by him in his Moscow production of "Hamlet."

But when a stage decorator happens not to understand the practical requirements of dramatic effect and is given full scope in creating a beautiful stage picture, the complete possibility of ineffectiveness is exemplified. Thus in a production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," a few years ago, a certain stage decorator achieved an early morning effect in the forest scenes that was truly exquisite. When the curtain went up the stage was in the gray of dawn, and this was gradually lightened by the rosy glow from the rising sun. The picture was a delightful composition in which the blues, reds, greens and yellows had been used in all their delicate pastel shades to complete a design as beautiful as a Corot painting. The audience was delighted, but, since it was present to see a play, the action had finally to begin. Then the essential failure of that beautiful stage picture was made evident. The setting and its intricate lighting had been designed without any realization that a certain degree of light must be reflected from the players' faces if the audience was to enjoy the acting to the full, and the curtain went down with one of those disheartening thuds that always result when a scene is acted without effect enough to draw applause from the audience.

While these screens and draperies of Craig's are just now largely monopolized by the revue, there is no reason, except that of custom and tradition, why they are not used for all kinds of stage settings. Indeed, they are being used to a larger degree than the layman has any idea of. It is doubtful whether "Abraham Lincoln" could have been run off so quickly on the stage as it was, with only half-minute pauses between the episodes at times, but for Mr. Craig's idea of screens as stage setting. The "Abraham Lincoln" setting was essentially an assembling of screens, and utilized Mr. Craig's idea of standardized sections by which windows and doors could be transposed, alcoves and wall spaces alternated, and, in a word, four different rooms made out of a single setting composed of adjustable screens. Here is an exemplification of practicality applied to the problem of stage beauty and fitness. No one would be deceived by the stage settings in "Abraham Lincoln" as being the actual walls of the room where Lincoln received the notification of his nomination for the presidency, or the reception room in the White House, or the room where he met his Cabinet, or the room in the southern cottage where he had his meeting with Grant; but all of these scenes were effectively pictured, that is to say, they suggested actuality well enough to satisfy the audience that they were not merely background for the action, but a part of the action.

The notion that realism can be achieved by actuality was long ago exploded in art, and it is curious to see how long it persists in the theater. The explanation must be that realism in such cases is confused with actuality. Tested by mere details, a so-called realistic play is no more realistic than the most flamboyant romantic play; both are essentially artistic products, and both must be handled in terms of art, not in terms of copying actuality. As one artist has put it, Art is art because it is not nature.

Editorial Notes

SOME observers have declared that there is no America, so diverse are the elements that compose American national life. It is certain that the United States is in a state of development, and it would be idle to deny that, even during the next fifty years, striking changes may occur in many of its characteristics. In these circumstances it seems particularly necessary that care should be taken in the use of the word "American." The ideals that cluster round this word are those that the nation may some day make its own. The word is used much too freely at present. In recent days it has been employed for questionable, if not downright selfish, ends. While new citizens are striving to learn the aspirations that are linked with the name of their adopted land, nothing could be less patriotic than the misuse of the country's name. Many will regret that those building contractors of San Francisco who have adopted a system of dealing with their employees closely resembling the open shop have found no more fitting title for their scheme than the "American Plan." The open shop is a controversial matter, around which antagonism runs swift and bitter. For either party to preempt patriotism by seizing on a national symbol is in bad taste. The question, however bitter, has not yet reached so uneven a state that one side, and one side only, can be termed "American."

HAVE the workers in the rice fields of the Philippines taken a lesson from Shakespeare as to the stimulating effect of music? "Give me excess of it!" exclaims the Duke in "Twelfth Night," and the rice-planters find that their workmen and workwomen in this outlying part of the United States cannot have too much of the melodious sounds in carrying on their labors in the fields. At any rate, according to the chief of the Agronomy Section of the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture, a guitarist is employed pleasantly to speed up the workers. He declares, in fact, that "where music is furnished, 20 per cent more work can be accomplished by the same number of transplanters." There are apparently great possibilities in this method of stimulating muscular activity and human complacency, and though by no means new, it has never been properly explored. Watch, for instance, the Egyptian coolies coaling a steamer at Port Said, and see with what alacrity they move at their thankless job as a direct result of the old-time "chanty." In America the application of music to labor might have singularly happy results. One sees only one objection: Who shall call the tune to suit every kind of worker?

THE average thoughtful human being has a distrust of generalities. Hence the statement of a writer in the Yale Review that women in America read the novels and men the short stories will doubtless be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. There may, however, be a great deal of truth in Joseph Hergesheimer's declaration that women have set the standard and determined the tone of the characteristic American novel, and that "by that irreducible and inescapable fact, both the novels and the women must be measured." Are we facing the inevitable consequences of men's single-minded devotion to business to the exclusion of other equally important questions? Mr. Hergesheimer will, it is presumed, be prepared for a good deal of feminine criticism of his sweeping conclusions. It might be pertinent to ask, for instance, why, if this predominance of woman in the realm of literature is true, there are not more really great women writers in fiction? Surely the men still hold the lead as writers. But perhaps Mr. Hergesheimer would answer that in the literary pabulum which they put forth they merely cater for the women.

THE LONDON SPECTATOR, while finding the new statue of Washington in Trafalgar Square "worthy in itself," and "still worthier in the impulse which sent it," takes exception to the inscription which says it is the gift of the "Commonwealth" of Virginia. The Spectator will have it that the only Commonwealth in America is that of Massachusetts; Virginia is a "Dominion." Londoners will look on the error, if it be an error, with unconcern; they are used to erratic statements figuring on their monuments and are rather of the opinion that safety is to be found in such brevity as characterized the inscription proposed for the Glasgow statue to Lord Nelson: "Glasgow to Nelson." "Aye," commented a distinguished citizen of Glasgow, "and as the toon o' Nelson's close at hand, we might add 'six miles,' and mak' it a monument and a milestone, too."

IT IS a proud Boy Scout indeed who has been chosen as one of the personnel of the Shackleton-Rowett expedition to the antarctic. Sir Ernest Shackleton defines the sort of boy he wants as "a handy, strong lad, not afraid of hard work, ready to do anything that comes in his way, and a bit more." It is the "bit more" that has been the boon and the blessing to men in the actions of the Scouts and Sea Scouts and Rovers, and the little fellows who are always glad to find a lady or gentleman in a muddle in order to get her or him out of it. The representative of the Boy Scouts attached to the Shackleton expedition will find plenty of scope for his powers among the lost islands of the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the unknown antarctic continent.